The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W.	C M Bower
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" W. W.	Joseph W Gross
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Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W.	J D Ritter
" 2d W.	J H Riley
" 3d W.	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P.	Philip Confer
" W P.	T F Adams
" E P.	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P.	John T M'Cormick
" W P.	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P.	Geo B Crawford
" N P.	J C Rossman
Haines, E P.	J A Bowersox
" W P.	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P.	B F Arney
" S P.	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P.	Hugh McCann
" N P.	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P.	Patrick Kelly
" " E P.	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Boston is put down for from 8,000 to 17,000 majority against the prohibition amendment. O, the hubby.

Centre county will favor the prohibition amendment anywhere above 1500 majority, notwithstanding we have many fishermen here.

The Boston Herald thinks the prohibitory amendment will be defeated in that state. They must have a great many fishermen in the Bay state.

Charleston, S. C., last week had a large fire. The best business blocks in the city were destroyed. The upsetting of a coal oil lamp was the cause.

St. Louis gave Harrison some 8,000 majority. On Tuesday the Democrats carried it by 2,000. Chicago gave Cleveland 7,000, and on Tuesday the Democrats carried the city by 12,000.

Other post office appointments in this county, are H. A. Snyder, Blanchard; A. J. St. Clair, Fleming; S. F. Donnan, Zion. This with others reported, leaves very few more left for the guillotine.

What's the matter with Harrison anyhow that he does not keep business from drooping and shops and mills shutting down? Didn't they tell us that Harrison must be elected to stop just such a bad state of affairs as we have at present?

Congress asks to have the pay of members doubled, and the state legislature proposes to raise the salaries of judges. Now just here we will ask, what are you going to do for the farmers,—they are the worst paid in the whole set.

Lock Haven, Northumberland and other towns are wanting knitting factories. Our neighbors down at Millheim got wild over the same subject and got a knitting factory which has knit the stockholders so tightly that they are in a mystery over it which they do not know how to unravel—and that is about the only knitting that was done at Millheim.

The rule of the Methodist Church that prohibits its clergy from using tobacco is rigidly enforced by the New York Conference now in session in that city. Two of the ten candidates for the ministry who stood before the Bishop on Saturday were unwilling to take the anti-tobacco pledge that has been in force since 1880, but finally, after they had been remonstrated with, they gave the desired answer to the Bishop's question, and henceforth, as long as they remain in the pulpit, they can neither smoke, chew, nor take snuff; they must totally refrain from indulgence in these practices, which are enjoyed by many of the clergy of other denominations.

The twine trust is stirring up the wheat producing farmers of the Northwest just as the bagging trust is maddening the cotton planters of the South. Both trusts are the legitimate and natural outgrowth of the existing high tariff. The wheat growers that voted to sustain tariff extortion last fall are getting an object lesson that will reach their pockets, and possibly take that route to their brains.

The material from which binder twine is made is loaded with a high tariff, while none of it is produced in this country, and so the twine monopolists levy upon the farmers pocket books. Grangers and farmers who were led by some hypocritical tariff babblers to vote for protection, can see how protection goes for them.

Terrible Fires in the West.

The heaviest wind storm that ever visited Central Dakota sprang up Tuesday forenoon, April 2, when the wind was blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour, three distinct fires started and swept over nearly the whole east end of Sully county. The fires traveled with the speed of an express train, and nothing could be done to check their progress. At this date the losses in Sully county, are as follows:

Twenty-five residences, the occupants of which were forced to flee for their lives, without having time to rescue any furniture or clothing.

Forty-eight barns, the owners reporting that they were unable to save hay or grain. The seed for sowing all went up in smoke, as well as all the farming implements.

Twenty-five head of horses, 38 head of cattle, 31 head of swine, four mules and 650 head of sheep.

This is only a portion of the losses. One hundred farmers have reported with only one suit of clothes each and no shelter save that furnished by those living beyond the fire line. All who lived in the burned districts are without homes, farming implements, or seed for sowing.

The rejection of Murat Halstead has served to stir up the growing opposition to the administration on the part of the leading Republicans. There has been an unexpressed feeling all along that there were too many people getting offices because they had had a previous acquaintance with the president or members of his family. Beginning with the cabinet, down through the line of diplomatic appointments and the heads of bureaus, there was an excess of applicants who owed their recognition to causes either personal or sentimental. The northwestern territorial appointments have, in many instances, been attended to by Crown Prince Russel, who never before had been a political factor. The matter finally reached such a stage that a district attorney was appointed in Indiana, because the appointee is a friend of the family of Mrs. Russell Harrison.

This has been excessively distressing to the practical politicians, especially the sentiment feature of it. Colonel Fred Grant was appointed to the Austrian mission without either of the senators from New York desiring it. Robert Lincoln's nomination was made after so little consultation with the Illinois senators that they are both ill-humored over it. This had something to do with the violence of the opposition to Murat Halstead on the part of Senator Cullum.

There is a new sensation in the Samoan controversy. The German minister received a telegram in cipher, from Prince Bismarck, instructing him to cable at the earliest moment the names of the vessels ordered by the secretary of the navy to proceed to Samoa and take the place of those wrecked by the hurricane there of March 15; also the number of men and officers carried by each ship, its tonnage and horse power, the number, size and kind of guns, whether the vessels are equipped with torpedoes, and whether the sending of reinforcements to Samoa will weaken the American navy in any other part of the world to any considerable extent.

The minister was also instructed to report to the German foreign office without loss of time, the condition of the new vessels in process of construction.

The genuineness of the dispatch may be denied by the German authorities, but the correspondent is able to vouch for its absolute accuracy. It will be remembered that several German naval and military experts have visited this country since the appearance of the Samoan war cloud, for the purpose of reporting to the German war office upon the condition of our naval and military armaments. From the instructions received by the German minister yesterday, however, it would appear that Prince Bismark wishes to provide himself with later and more accurate information.

The increase in the number of failures for the opening quarter of the year is an unfavorable indication as to the general state of trade, and will justify prudent men in looking ahead. In the last ten years bountiful harvests have tided the business community over rather dangerous reefs, and if the crops of the current year come up to or approach the average, the long dispensation of commercial prosperity may continue. The figures show that in January, February and March, 1888, the failures in the United States numbered 3,053. with liabilities amounting to $34,108,000. For the same months of the current year the reported failures were 3,576, and the liabilities reached a total of $41,861,000. The failures, it will be seen, numbered 523 more than in the first quarter of 1888, and the liabilities show an increase of $7,753,000.

A Profitable Business.

That those who are engaged in the brewing business feel like continuing it and can contribute liberally for its defense, is not strange when we take into account the immense profits. From a reliable source we have the cost of a barrel of beer as follows:

2½ bushels of malt or its equivalent,	$1.75.
15 lbs. of hops	.45.
Labor, including delivery,	1.00.
Revenue stamps	.92½
	$4.12½
Discounts on collections	1.00
	$5.12½

Thus we have the entire cost of a barrel of beer, including possible losses, $5.12½. The selling price to saloons is $8.00. Thus there is a clear profit to the manufacturer of $2.87½ on every barrel of beer. This would make the profits on the 425,000 barrels manufactured every year in this county $1,221,875.00. But the retailer, the saloon man, is the one who receives the large profit. He gives $8.00 for a barrel of beer, and about ninety per cent. of the saloon men sell it for about $26.00, thus making a gain of $18.00 on every one. The profits to the saloon men on the 425,000 barrels manufactured in this county each year amount to over $7,000,000, most of it from those needing it badly for themselves or their families.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Judge Ermentrout, of Berks county, rendered a decision in a bigamy case which was tried before him one day last week, which has a general interest for the people of Pennsylvania. It seems a man, a resident of this state, becoming dissatisfied with his wife, left her and went to the state of Wisconsin, where, after a year's residence, he succeeded in getting a divorce. No sooner was this done than he returned to this state and married again—this time his wife's sister. He was sued for bigamy, and Judge Ermentrout's ruling was called out by the case, which was brought into his court. He ruled that no married man or woman can leave this state and go to another for the sole purpose of securing a divorce, and, having procured one, return and marry some other woman: Such an act is invalid under the laws of Pennsylvania. This point has already been passed upon by the Supreme Court of this state, and Judge Ermentrout's decision is in accord therewith. There is a good deal of this same thing going on continually, but it is allowed to pass unquestioned. It was important, therefore, that the law as laid down should receive the widest possible publicity.

The law has many times been called a noble profession, and its character and aims have been much exalted, chiefly by lawyers. But it has been used so much to promote ignoble ends that it can hardly claim to stand higher in these days than other pursuits of sinful man. A scrupulous lawyer may be justified in defending a case that he knows to be bad or criminal that he is sure is guilty, for exact justice is not to be attained by a one-sided trial. An accused person is entitled to the protection of all his rights and to the best defense his case admits of. But if a lawyer resorts to tricks and crafty devices to secure for his client more than his rights he ceases to be scrupulous; but that has almost ceased to be a matter of ethical criticism. In these latter times, however, the legal profession has received some of its best rewards for consenting to promote absolute violations of law and serious infractions of private and public right. Of the ethical character of that kind of practice there can be no doubt, and it is a deplorable fact that the standard of judgment has been so demoralized that it is not at once stamped by the profession as dishonorable.

These remarks we clip with endorsement from the Altoona Tribune, and its a pity they are only too true.

When the farmers had disposed of most of their wheat last year prices were pushed up to very high figures, and the consumers have been dancing to pretty expensive music. Now as the time for the farmer to have a new crop for sale approaches, prices are sliding down the scale as tho greased. Producer and consumer suffer alike. The profits go to the speculators.

Post office lightning struck Centre county this week, in three or four places, and the distant sheet lightning out on the horizon prognosticates that the remaining post offices will be found by the fluid as it leaves the storage battery at Washington Democratic post masters may as well begin to pack their satchels, for Benjamin is after them.

The venerable historian, Bancroft, is reported as being at death's door.

The Illinois senators are becoming displeased with the new administration.

Congressman Atkinson of the Juniata district, says, "I want all the Democratic post masters in my district bounced at once."

At the centennial ceremonies, April 30, two hundred yachts will appear in the procession in New York bay. It is the largest number of yachts ever assembled together.

It takes thirteen cabinet officers, with an aggregate annual pay of $105,000, to carry on the government of Canada. The United States manages very well with eight cabinet officers, who cost every year $64,000.

About 200,000 tons of copper are used annually in the world's manufactures, but under the artificial stimulus of the copper syndicate 260,000 tons were mined. There were about 150,000 tons unsold in the syndicate's hands.

April 22 Massachusetts votes on the prohibitory amendment to her constitution. The legislature has made that day a legal holiday, so that the workingmen of the state will have opportunity to record their decision of this question.

Here is a question of etiquette that is tearing up the town of Springfield, Mass.: When a young man out in a rain storm with an umbrella overtakes a young lady whom he does not know going the same way without an umbrella, shall he ask her, without an introduction, to come under the shelter of his?

The Fiftieth congress authorized the building of twelve additional war vessels of the cruiser pattern. The construction of these vessels was the legacy Secretary of the Navy Whitney left to his successor. Contracts will be let July 1 for eight of them. One will be a great ironclad of 7,500 tons. There will be three 2,000 ton cruisers. Two of the vessels are 3,000 ton cruisers that will be required to make twenty knots an hour. That would be slightly more than twenty-three land miles. It will be an extraordinary speed. Another vessel is to be a "protected cruiser" of 5,300 tons. Still another will be a cruising monitor.

A Water Pageant.

April 30 New York bay will present a scene of magnificence that has not been equaled since the French ship brought the statue of Liberty to our shores in 1886. Those who witnessed the spectacle the bay presented then will not forget it. The beautiful bay was brilliant as a rainbow with the colors of many nations. Cannon boomed from the forts as the procession of ships followed one another up the channel. Strains of music on the various steamers echoed from shore to shore. French marine bands played French national airs and American musicians answered back with "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia."

The scene will be repeated with even more gorgeous accompaniments April 30, the day that the president of the United States comes to repeat the ceremony of taking the oath on the spot where Washington took it 100 years ago. But the water pageant will be the most imposing part of the spectacle.

Divorce Figures.

In twenty years in the United States divorces have increased 157 per cent. They have grown in number more than twice as rapidly as the population. In twenty years there have been 328,716 divorces granted. The cause of the increase is largely to be found in the fact that the laws have been changed in the direction of easy divorce. Married people are not so much more wicked than they were, but the laws allow them to get rid of each other more easily.

There are far fewer divorces in the south than in the north, but even there the rate is steadily increasing. In South Carolina there were only 163 divorces in the twenty years from 1866 to 1886. In Delaware in 1870 there was one divorce to 23,627 married couples. In 1890 it was one to 5,541. In the same ten years the divorce rate increased in Louisiana from one to 4,579 to one to 1,629.

New York is the only state in which the figures are inverted. Divorces in 1870 were one to 1,183, and in 1880 one to 1,151. This is because divorce in New York is allowed for one cause only. Unhappy New York couples go to other states to reside temporarily until they are freed from bonds. Many choose Rhode Island or New Jersey, where the laws are more lax. The showing of Rhode Island for twenty years is one divorce to twelve marriages. In New Hampshire for the last five years there has been one divorce to every ten marriages. It shows that divorce laws are no more loose in the west than in some of the New England states. In Nebraska divorces have increased 1,000 per cent. in five years.

Diversity of divorce laws at present is so great that in one state a man may be a respectable married citizen while in another he is a bigamist.

A New York woman eight years ago was divorced from her first husband in New Jersey, marrying a second. Lately the first husband's affection for his former wife rekindled. Then the wife went to Jersey, the second husband got a divorce from her there and she remarried the old flame.

Strength of the Mormons.

At the closing session of the Mormon conference, George K. Cannon read the statistics of the church, as follows:

Twelve Apostles, 70 Patriarchs, 3,719 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,999 families, 215,915 officers and members, and 40,302 children under 8 years of age—a total Mormon population of 153,911. The number of marriages for the six months ending April 6, 1889, was 530; births, 3,754; new members, 488; ex-communications, 113.

Cannon said that many young men were leaving the Territory to take up land elsewhere. The saints, he said, had been called together to build up Zion and this scattering must be stopped.

Unlordly Lords.

A blow has been dealt at the hereditary privileges of the British peerage in a quarter where it would least have been looked for, namely, in the house of lords itself. Lord Carnarvon has introduced a bill to prevent disreputable peers from sitting in the house of lords. As the peers are about to reorganize their chamber they will have a large field to weed out if they accept Lord Carnarvon's proposition.

It is safe to say that a man would not be permitted to hold his seat six weeks in the American senate or house who would do on a single occasion what several peers of the British have been doing habitually for years. Yet these scandalous lordlings have a birthright life seat in the highest legislative chamber of Great Britain.

There is Lord Mandeville, who has just taken refuge in the bankruptcy court. His excesses piled up debts to the amount of $500,000, and he pleaded guilty to obtaining money on false pretenses besides. There, too, is that lovely specimen of British nobility, Lord Ailesbury. He is a debauchee, a swindler and a cheater at cards. His wife was a music hall singer. She and her blue blooded husband fill their nights with drinking orgies before which the revelries of old Rome pale. There are others not very much more dainty in their morals than these. Yet all can still vote on national questions in the house of lords.

It is a national disgrace that American cheese and lard are adulterated to such an extent that they are discriminated against when exported. In Canada the government is considering the advisability of excluding altogether American lard on account of these adulterations. An English paper, recounting the foreign substances that chemical analysis shows in this product, concludes: "These are some of the abominations to be found in American pig's tallow, which the Yankees call lard." The Empire, a conservative paper of Canada, in imitation of the true superior British style, remarks: "We do not want to import the morals of our neighbors, any more than their lardine and butterine."

England sides with the United States rather than with Germany in the Samoan affair. After the various social and semi-official snubs Germany has been so freely bestowing on Great Britain in the past two years, this is not surprising. But now Germany herself seems to be waking up to the consequences of this line of conduct. She sends Count Herbert Bismarck to London with instructions to use all means to settle in a friendly way matters between the two nations. Germany hopes besides to conclude an Anglo-German alliance. It is possible she is just a little too late.

"Ouida" has taken up the feminine British fight against the American girl in her last novel, "Guilderoy." But it is possible the American girl can stand even that.

The sweet sap of the maple flows more freely this spring than it has done in many a year. It is a good year for maple sugar and taffy.

"Call me a gold gardener," said Claudi, the French miser. "Centimes are my seed, they grow into francs and Napoleons, and then into hundreds and thousands. I sow and gather my seed."

This is the age of germs and spores. A Swiss doctor thinks he has discovered the cause of baldness to be a microscopic fungus. Young men should now submit their scalps to microscopic examination.

The death of Justice Stanley Matthews leaves Ohio without a representative in the United States supreme court for the first time in sixty years.

A movement has been begun to hold a congress of American art clubs in New York city.

Certain editors are of the opinion that it is a disgusting and painful spectacle to see certain other editors applicants for public office.

In the United States in 1888 there were 263 boiler explosions. They killed 326 persons, injured 491 and destroyed $5,100,000 worth of property.

Narrowmindedness.

Our republican county officials do not seem to be characterized by the same fairness towards the Democratic papers and tax payers of the county, as shown by former Democratic officials towards the Republicans, in giving their papers a due share of the public advertisements recognizing the right of Republican taxpayers to know what is going on, in as liberal measure as the law would permit it. The Republican officials will not allow a Democratic paper to have any advertising if they can prevent it, thinking, no doubt, that Democratic taxpayers have no rights which a Republican official is bound to respect.

These things will take a turn in a year or two, and this conduct of the Republican officials may be noted by such Democrats who are sappy enough to help elect Republicans to local offices.

The semi-annual muster of the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad company has just been made, and President Roberts finds himself in command of an army of 89,369 men and boys. Counting in this total is included every one who serves in the company directly, from the president down to the smallest water boy on a gravel train, and these men manage and operate a grand total of 7581 miles of railway.

The employes are unevenly distributed over the company's vast system. Upon the 1,817 miles of road from Pittsburgh to New York 45,227 men find employment. Their work is confined to the United railroads of New Jersey and the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg with its branches. The three vice presidents, the general officers, the thousand clerks in the main office, and the busy workmen in the Altoona shops form a part of this array of 45,000 men.

It is authoritatively stated at the Department of State to day that the three treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs—England, Germany and the United States—have reached an understanding, by the terms of which they will each keep but one war vessel at Samoa pending the termination of the Berlin Conference.

The Susquehanna iron company's mills at Columbia shut down on Monday, the men refusing to accept the reduction announced a few days ago. Over 150 men are idle. The Columbia iron company's mill is also idle. The prospects are for a long suspension. The employes of the Columbia rolling mill accepted the reduction.

Montana Democratic.

The new State of Montana held her election on Tuesday, and went largely Democratic. This secures two Democratic U. S. senators. Good!

Dispatches from India say that 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by the great fire at Surat. To add to the prevailing distress, cholera has broken out in the town.

In some parts of the state on Friday night—at Pittsburg and the south western counties there were from 10 to 15 inches of snow. In our section there was not quite two inches.

Near one half of the Democratic postmasters of this county have been removed already, and has Harrison not been President much over a month.

Half dozen lives were lost in a railroad smash up near Joliet, Ill., Tuesday.

— Monday was a fine day and farmers made good use of it for plowing.

— The loss of the Centre Hall roller mill is lamented as far as its trade extended, and its benefits are now only being realized at home. The mill was of more real actual benefit to the farmers than all the idiotic babblers rehashed before farmers for the purpose of getting an office.

— Simon Loeb has opened his new clothing and gentlemen's furnishing store, in the Brockerhoff house block, late Montgomery's room, with an entirely new stock of men and boy's clothing, underwear, hats, caps, cuffs, collars, in fact anything needed to dress you from head to foot in fine style, and at low prices. Mr. Loeb has been in business in Bellefonte for many years, in the firm of S. & A. Loeb, and knows what is needed in the particular line, in which he now has opened for himself. His well known integrity is a guarantee for fair dealing in his new place of business.

Married.

On the 21st, ult., by D. H. Rote, Esq., Mr. Herman Klobe and Miss Maggie Miller, both of Woodward.

At Centre Hall April 5th 1889 by Jas. C. Boal J. P., Mr. Joseph Kuhn and Miss Blanche Belt all of Harris Twp. Centre county.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"HURRICANES OF FIRE."

SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED.

SEVERAL PERSONS FATALLY BURNED —RAILROAD TRAVEL IMPEDED BY THE WIND AND SAND.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 4.—During the past two days South Dakota and Minnesota have been swept by a series of wind storms, which have caused hundreds of thousands of dollars damage to property, and several lives have been lost. The storm started Monday night and swept over a large area South of the Northern Pacific Road in Dakota, and extending into the Southern tiers of counties in this State. The greatest damage has not been caused by the wind alone, but in many places fires, fanned into fury by the storms, have wiped out of existence several small villages and hundreds of farmers' houses. The towns almost completely destroyed are Volin, Olivet, Pukawana, Lesterville and Mount Vernon and three or four other villages were badly damaged. At Volin every house in the place, except three, is demolished, and 100 people are houseless. Lesterville was flattened to the ground and 20 families are without a roof. A terrible gale of wind struck Mount Vernon, and a fire started from a small house that was blown over early last night. No human power could stop the flames, and in an hour the business portion of the place was one great raging fire. Nearly 200 families are homeless, and the loss will foot up $200,000. It is reported that several persons lost their lives in this fire, but no confirmation has yet been received. Four large elevators and the Milwaukee depot were destroyed. Near Blunt one man lost 500 head of sheep, which were caught in a prairie fire. Several head of horses were saved by swimming the river. In many places the crops were covered by the loose sand and dust and will have to be replanted. Travel was suspended on some lines of road, so great was the force of the wind. The clouds of dust prevented engineers from seeing the track.

A report from Gary says the sun was almost totally obscured, and the superstitious thought the end of the world had come. Farm houses and barns were swept away, and horses and cattle were burned to death by fires. Near Milbank 50 head of live stock are reported lost, and the fire has swept over twenty miles of the country, causing immense loss. The storm has abated somewhat, but the wind is yet high enough to keep the fires burning fiercely, and further heavy losses are almost certain. The damage in Minnesota is much less than in Dakota, as the force of the storm was pretty well spent before it had reached the boundary.

A Jackson, Minn., special says: The prairie fires prove more general than at first believed. Additional losses are reported from all directions, and messengers bring news of stubborn fights to save endangered property. Fires were raging in every direction, and each seemed to pursue a distinct course of its own. The fire which would have swept this village from the face of the earth has been traced to its origin. The search culminated in the arrest of James Travnick. When arranged he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay $25 and costs, or in default thereof, 60 days in jail. Much dissatisfaction is expressed about this sentence. Public opinion is that justice has been too highly tempered with mercy.

The Miller, Dakota, correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* telegraphs: "Prairie fires Tuesday night destroyed about 40 houses, many barns, a large number of horses and cattle, and left about 40 families destitute in the southern part of this county. A terrible gale of wind added to the terrors of the situation. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The County Commissioners are in session and will see that no one suffers for the necessaries of life."

From Huron, Dakota, comes the following: No prairie fire in the history of this part of Dakota equals that of Tuesday. In this county the losses are much less than in the counties west. Half a dozen houses were burned and many settlers lost their barns, some stock and a large quantity of hay and grain. The wind was from 50 to 60 miles an hour and sent burning embers over the plowed ground and fire breaks several rods wide, setting fire to everything in their course. The fire came up so rapidly that settlers had only time to save themselves, leaving their property to the mercy of the flames. In Sully and Hughes counties $200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Near Highmore Miss Sweeny was burned to death, and near St. Lawrence Mr. Babcock perished in the flames.

SPARKS WHIRLED THROUGH THE AIR.

BLUNT, Dak., April 4.—The stories of the fire continue to be brought into town by stragglers. They say that the wind would gather up the loose tinder, and hurling it high in the air, carry it ahead of the surface fire, alighting on barns and houses and igniting the prairie fifty yards in advance of the surface fire. Houses and barns were burned where the fire was carried over 100 yards across the new broken ground. The losses are estimated at $200,000 in this vicinity.

LOSSES BY FARMERS.

YANKTON, Dak., April 4.—The stories of the terrible lossses by the hurricanes of fire that swept over the country north of here continue to come in. Columns might be written of the horrors of the last few days and the heroic struggle to save home and property that the farmers have worked so hard to secure. Violin village has only three buildings standing.

In the vicinity of Jamesville, 12 miles north of Yankton, eight farmers sustained losses running from $1000 to $3000 each. One man lost $1000 in money which he had in his coat on a piece of plowed ground, 300 feet from the grass. Two new wagons were burned 100 feet from the fire. Sixty miles of Western Union wires were blown down between Centreville and Huron.

LEOLA DESTROYED.

ABERDEEN, DAK., April 4.—The terrible story of the complete destruction of Leola, the county seat of McPherson county, has been brought in by couriers. Leola was a fine little town of 300 inhabitants, and the country for miles around was well settled with an industrious and thrifty people. It is 25 miles from railroad and telegraph facilities, and it is difficult to get complete information. Out of thirty places of business, including two banks, two newspapers, two churches, three or four hotels and all lines of business, but four are left standing, and out of from thirty to forty residences, less than a dozen remain. The loss is practically complete and will reach $150,000. The insurance was very light. C. W. Old and Thomas Wardell were terribly burned, and the couriers say they cannot live. Parties who drove across the country to Westport, the nearest railroad station, say that the surrounding country is nearly devastated. Hundreds of farm houses are in ashes, and carcasses of burned stock are lying about the road. News continues to come in slowly and shows the details of a great disaster. It is probable that not one-tenth of the damage is yet reported.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A still at the Empire Oil Works at Long Island City, New York, exploded on the 30th ult. The flames extended to the sheds and the immense coal bins, and then spread to the Long Island Foundry, the Nuter Ink Works, the New York Iron and Chemical Works, Geo. E. Bulwer's storage shed and A. H. Hew's flower-pot warehouse. More than an acre of ground was burned over. James Nolan, 24 years of age, was killed by a large quantity of blazing oil falling upon him. The losses aggregate $150,000. The American Hotel and Christ Church, in Corning, New York, were burned early on the evening of the 30th ult. Loss, $30,000. The Presbyterian Church at Flanders, Morris county, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. A fire at Camden, Arkansas, on the 29th ult., destroyed business property valued at $30,000.

—A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad broke through a burning bridge over Hart's Creek, 84 miles east of Wheeling, on the morning of the 1st. The locomotive and 14 cars fell through, and were burned, being ignited by the burning timbers. The engineer, fireman and a brakeman saved themselves by jumping off in time, but two tramps went down with the wreck and were burned to death. The caboose remained on the track and the crew escaped. It was not noticed that the bridge was on fire until too late to stop the train. The tramps killed are said to have been from Philadelphia. Their names are not known.

—Three cars loaded with logs jumped the track at Jerry Run, 18 miles above Renovo, Pa., on the 2d, while going at a high rate of speed. Two young men, named Grastley and Smith, who were riding on the first car, were killed by flying logs, which struck them. Michael Huff, 45 years old, was fatally injured at Hellertown, Pa., on the 2d, by falling under a train. Harry L. Hogue, Superintendent of the electric light plant in Fostoria, Ohio, was instantly killed on the evening of the 1st by coming in contact with the current while repairing a dynamo. Richard Thornton, a well-known boat captain, was drowned on the morning of the 2d in the Pennsylvania Canal, at Beach Haven.

—A man of respectable appearance was seen to steal a box of horseshoes nails in Boston, on the 2d, and was arrested. He gave his name as Charles Faulkner, of East Boston, and said he could not explain the theft. He had been seized with an uncontrollable impulse to steal something. He had never experienced the feeling before. While speaking, the man suddenly fell to the floor, having been stricken with paralysis. He was removed to a hospital. A number of laborers on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Shamokin, Penna., got into a fight on the 2d, and several of the men attempted to escape by running on a high trestle. Cusk Dulski lost his balance and was dashed to pieces on the ground seventy feet below.

—The public debt statement, issued on the 1st, shows a reduction of $13,605,655 during March. Total cash in the Treasury, $617,591,090.

—Investigation of the accounts of Edward Deshler, Assistant Postmaster at New Brunswick, New Jersey, shows a shortage of $1250. Thieves entered the old State House in New Haven, Connecticut, on the evening of the 1st, and, entering the rooms of the New Haven Historical Society, carried away the sword of Admiral Foote, held by the society as a relic. It is a presentation sword, studded with jewels and precious stones, valued at $6000.

—A big land slide occurred on Second avenue, at the lower end of Lock No. 1, in Pittsburg, on the morning of the 2d. A huge mass of rock and clay started at the top of the hill above the railroad, opposite Pride street, and slipped down, covering the Baltimore and Ohio tracks and Second avenue. Nearly half of Bluff street slipped away, and it is thought some of the property along that thoroughfare is in danger. The debris covered the railroad and Second avenue to the depth of several feet, and reaching for many rods along the tracks. The telegraph wires were broken and travel was stopped entirely. No one was injured.

—Mrs. Margaret Kinlein and her three children were burned to death in their home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the morning of the 1st. There was every indication that the mother had deliberately burned herself and her children. They all occupied the same bed, and the smoke from the fire, built beneath it, smothered them all. The bodies were horribly burned. Mrs. Kinlein's husband, who was a carpenter, died about ten months ago, and she supported herself and children by taking in washing. James Calhoun, a tinner, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, attacked his wife and daughter with a hatchet on the 31st ult. He then cut his own throat and swallowed an ounce and a half of muriatic acid and zinc. It is thought Calhoun and his wife will die, and that the daughter will recover. It is supposed that Calhoun became insane over financial matters. Betty Shay, a white domestic, 21 years of age, was found murdered in her room at her employer's house in Lexington, Kentucky, on the morning of the 1st. Thomas O'Brien, who was engaged to marry Miss Shay, has been arrested. O'Brien shot and killed Henry Metcalfe about a year ago. Henry Bell stabbed and killed Wick Whitcliff, in Curdsville, Kentucky, on the 31st ult. They worked in a tobacco factory and had a quarrel. M. M. Marshal, an old soldier, was struck and killed in a saloon, in Milwaukee, Wis., by Thomas Egan, a hack driver, on the morning of the 1st. Eagan was abusing a boy and Marshall interfered. Seven prisoners in the workhouse in Lexington, Kentucky, attacked and fatally wounded the keeper on the evening of the 31st ult., and escaped. A despatch from Hancock, Dakota, says that old William Edwards, a squaw man, who had the mail contract from Washington to Coal Harbor, was murdered on the 30th ult., by his squaw wife. He bought the young girl from her parents for $40. She tried to leave him several times with a younger man, but Edwards baffled every attempt. William Green, a crippled violin player, was fatally injured by his son-in-law, Philip Miller, in Bascom, Ohio, on the 1st, during a dispute.

—In Guelph, Ontario, on the 3d, the Coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder against William H. Harvey, who killed his wife and two daughters several days ago. At a dance in Xenia, Ohio, on the morning of the 3d, Sherman Jackson stabbed and killed Frank Lawrence, colored. An effort was made by a mob of colored people to lynch Jackson, but, after a hard fight, the police succeeded in getting him in jail. Frederick Schultz, a farmer, near East Saginaw, Michigan, shot and killed an unknown man whom he found in his barn on the evening of the 2d. Detectives Baldwin, Robinson and Wallace went from Charleston, West Virginia, on the 2d, to Tug river, to arrest a desperado and moonshiner named William Moran. A fight ensued and Moran was killed, not, however, until he had badly wounded all three of the detectives.

—Mrs. Christian Welck, her son and two maid servants were suffocated by coal gas in their house, near Bethlehem, Penna., on the evening of the 2d, and were found unconscious on the morning of the 3d. Mrs. Welck is dying; the others are recovering. A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into a Cincinnati and St. Louis express near Rockville, Maryland, on the 3d, and a number of cars were badly damaged. No person was injured except Walter A. Cox, freight engineer, who had a leg broken and was badly bruised.

—Every business house and nearly all the dwellings in Mt. Pleasant, Dakota, were destroyed by fire on the 2d. The loss will be about $300,000, with but little insurance. It was caused by prairie fires.

—Emma T. Day, aged 19 years, and her sister, Henrietta Frances, aged 16, have been arrested in Summit, New Jersey for incendiarism. They confessed that they not only caused the recent fire in Summit, but had also caused those at Plainfield, for which William Van Ness is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary.

—The southwest portion of Clark's sausage factory, in Montreal, three stories high, was crushed in on the 3d by the weight of snow upon the roof. Eliza Harding and Kate Byrne were buried in the ruin under two large iron tanks, and were unconscious when taken out. Both were dangerously, if not fatally injured.

—Burglars blew open the safe of the first National Bank in Plymouth, Ohio, on the morning of the 3d, and secured $1000.

—Bernard Blume has been arrested in Jersey City, New Jersey, on the charge of arson. It is alleged that he and Frederick Feight, Frederick Freund and Frank Dussing have been fleecing insurance companies. The method of the gang was to rent stores, put in a small stock and obtain a heavy insurance on the stock and fixtures. When preparations were made for the incendiary blaze a lamp would be broken. Near it were placed bladders filled with benzine, and around a bladder a circle of gunpowder. A slow fuse was used to ignite the powder, which exploded the bladder and, like a flash, the place would be ablaze, leaving no trace of the incendiary work except the broken lamp to deceive the insurance people. The occupants of the store would of course be absent the night of the fire, attending a social gathering at the home of one of the other conspirators, to prove an alibi. The gang are charged with having started two fires in Brooklyn, and Chief Murphy believes they have been operating in Jersey City.

—Edward Dietz, a laborer in Pittsburg, on the evening of the 3d killed his little girl, aged 3 years, and then committed suicide. The cause of the tradegy was the refusal of Mrs. Dietz to send for her eldest daughter, Lena, who was living out as a domestic, to come home. Dietz wanted his wife to live out and the daughter to take her place. After driving Mrs. Dietz and all the children but the baby from the house, Dietz sent a message to Lena that if she was not home in an hour he would kill every one in the family. She did not obey him, and the refusal of the others to return probably alone prevented the monster from putting his threat into execution. Sheriff Greenlee, of Granger county, Tennessee, was shot and killed on the evening of the 2d, while attempting to arrest John Wolfenbarges, an escaped convict.

—Two freight trains on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad collided near Nashville, on the morning of the 4th. Both engines and sixteen cars were wrecked, and Ernest C. Green M. T. Eby, brakemen, were killed. Albert Finch, a fireman, was badly hurt.

ILVA TO HER LOVER.

An Ingenuous Maiden's Speech in "The Witness of the Sun."

"I seem to have belonged to you always," she said, with her beautiful candor. "I seem only to have a right to myself through you. Your love makes me glad to be myself, because if I had been any one else, no matter how great or good, you would not have loved me and your love is best. No, no; you must not speak; you must not contradict me. Just let me say what is in my heart. I feel that what is there must run into your heart like a stream into the great sea. It is wonderful to think that I have your love—I out of the word! It is as though a great star were to concentrate its light all on some little flower and say, 'I will shine only for this flower that I love.' It is as though some high one in heaven were to refuse to sing in the great choir, that his voice might be heard only in the dreams of some poor woman upon earth whom he loved and waited for. Ah, do not interrupt me! It is so big in my heart. It strains it. I have no one else to speak to—indeed, no one that I care to speak to. You are the only one—the very first—the first since I was a little child and I gave you my silver book. You helped me to form my life. You helped to make me into what you now love. You were like a song through the silence of my life. Always your memory was with me at the right moment. I never had a wrong thought, a wrong impulse that your face did not come to me as clear, as clear—it was as clear as that white magnolia flower there in the moonlight. And your eyes would look so grieved. I longed to ask your pardon, to have you take my hand and say that you forgave me. I dreamed about you sometimes when I was awake, sometimes when I was asleep. When I used to fancy how it would be if you were dead, it seemed to me that my life would never stop going on, on, on, on. And my heart seemed like a tiresome voice insisting that I was alive. I would try not to listen to it, but it would seem to fill the room. And then I would be quite still and think. 'After all, it is you who love him, my heart. Beat on, beat on! Oh, do not stop! without you I could not give him my love.'"

The Pot Hook Puzzle.

The inventor of the pot hook puzzle, which the street "fakirs" are selling everywhere now, is John Dempsey, an Atlantic City house painter. He tells the story of how he discovered that the diabolical double and twisted bits of copper wire would make a puzzle for the amusement of the populace: "We use that sort of a hook, a double one, to hang our paint pots on when we are painting from a ladder. One day in putting my hooks into a bag to carry them home a couple of them got caught. Well, as they were of no use to me unless I could separate them, I sat down and worked to get them apart. I must have spent half an hour twisting and turning the hooks and tugging and pulling, when suddenly, without any effort, they untangled themselves. This seemed so strange to me that I tried to put them together and succeeded. I then showed the trick to some friends of mine at Atlantic City, where I live. About three months after that I was doing some work at the Brighton, and at noon I showed this trick to a fellow while one of the guests was looking over my shoulder. Well, what does this guest do but pack his trunk, take the next train for New York, and now they are turning them out at the rate of 20,000 a minute, and I never made a cent out of it." The device has almost maddened persons who have sought to take the two hooks apart, but Dempsey is madder than any of them.

The "Glare" of Our White Skins.

Nothing is more common than for Europeans to complain of the difficulty they have in individualizing men of dark races who to the eye of the white man seem all more or less alike. The natives of India have apparently the same difficulty with white men. Some men of the Lancashire Regiment stationed at Benares recently broke loose and raided a liquor shop in a neighboring village. Some of the culprits were so drunk that the authorities easily discovered them, but in order to spot the remainder the regiment was paraded, and the villagers were asked to point out the guilty men. They absolutely failed to do so in a single case, whereupon a native paper, commenting on the incident, says: "Not a doubt of it. One of the most difficult feats under the sun is to identify Europeans—they are so much alike with their loud, glaring white color. We wonder whether their friends and relations are at a less to who's who."

Leisure Hours in Florida.

The Bartow folks are having lots of fun guessing the number of oranges on a tree. There were over 100 guesses about the last one selected, J. Shellnut winning the $50 prize for the nearest guess. He guessed 1,954 while there were 1,963 oranges. The other guesses ranged from 1,797 to 3,500

THE ART OF DINING.

The Small Party of Six or Eight People the Truest Enjoyment.

"Think of me with envy," Thackeray said to an English friend in Paris who had called to take him to a dinner party at which both were expected. Sir Joseph told me that, so far from being ready, he found Thackeray had sent an excuse based on a very slight cold, and had settled himself to complete comfort. In loose morning clothes, with his feet to the fire, he was established in a deep armchair, with a small table beside him; on it a shaded lamp, with a roasted pheasant, claret and fruit, and by way of company a new French novel. This made the entertainment he had bid his friends remember "with envy" when he found himself imprisoned for two hours next an unknown person, possibly a dull one. "I thought nothing was lacking to my comfort, but to see you in evening rig and know I've escaped from what's ahead of you makes me settle down to complete enjoyment of my book and my bird. Just say you called for me, but found me cowering over the fire."

Thackeray's well-known dislike to formal dinners is shared by many, who like himself, are a fashion of the time and liable to be invited because they are a fashion, not for the real charm of the man, which can never come out naturally in that sort of a company.

No way of meeting in society is more thoroughly agreeable and refreshing than the small dinner where congenial people meet, where the six or eight chosen persons at table can talk freely together and the different minds give freshness to each topic, and where gay nonsense has its underlying knowledge and bias of character. Such dining as this is the fine flowering of civilization, and it is best found in the great centres where the easy play of minds together has been a growth. But all favoring conditions are nothing without tact, that faculty combining all faculties into harmonious and instant perception and execution. This is vital to social success, and, as the Scriptures say of charity, "all else is naught without it." It is as much a lovely gift of nature as the artist's eye or musician's ear, an enviable, charming gift which training and use can develop, but nto give.

Constantly one sees people puzzled because they are not the social success they believed inevitably due their position or wealth, or unflagging efforts to do the right thing in the finest way. They can not see why "some little house round the corner" succeeds where they fail, and gathers the important and charming people whose verdict makes the law of fashion a law unwritten but irresistible.

Why Organs Are Discordant.

A well-known organist in Brooklyn says that he is sometimes blamed for using bad combinations when the fault lies wholly in the atmosphere. Organ pipes are affected by cold and heat, and this organist says that he has known the pitch of a certain stop to alter three-fourths of a tone in a few hours. "Often," he says, "on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning when I rehearse I find the instrument in perfect tune, but as soon as the furnaces are stoked up and a big audience assembles the thermometer rises and the pitch of some of my pipes rise with it. Commonly, the organ builder allows for this, and as the reeds seldom change he pitches them a trifle high in order to allow for atmospheric sharping of the other stops; but how if the temperature is low and the other stops don't change? Then, you see, you've got a discord, and you have to shut off the reeds altogether.

"Dampness and other changes affect organs, too, and it is distressing when you are playing smoothly to have one of the notes 'cipher.' It brings you up with a round turn and you have to stop and disengage the obstinate key. Organ playing is not all play. I've seen Dudley Buck, while directing a performance in Steinway hall, writhe when the organ struck in and signal to the organist to stop playing, for the heat created by the audience and the gaslight had thrown some of the pipes entirely off, and the result was a horrible discord."

Heroic Cure for Fainting.

"I saw a girl cured of, or rather prevented from, a fainting fit once," said a gentleman recently.

"We had been misguided, and a man and his daughters, with whom I was traveling, drove into a river that was swimming.

"As the mules began to raise a rumpus in the water one of the girls collapsed and started to go into a faint. Her father struck back and slapped her a stinging blow in the face.

"The girl recovered, braced up and showed that she was angry and hurt. As we pulled out on the opposite shore the father remarked:

"I am sorry I had to slap you, but I saw you were going to faint, and might tumble into the stream, so I slapped you to prevent your fainting."

"It was heroic treatment, but it answered the purpose."

—New evening toilets for debutantes are of soft Sicilienne silk, in rose, pink, magnolia, oral blue and water green, combined with silk lisse exquisitely embroidered.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Don't be what you are, unless you are what you should be.

When the bee sucks it makes honey; when the spider, poison.

When there is room in the heart there is room in the house.

Pride is a good thing, only so long as it is not the pleasure of fools.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.

It is manifest that all government of action is to be gotten by knowledge.

Knowledge is the only fountain both of the love and the principles of human liberty.

Philosophy triumphs easily over past evils and future evils, but present evils triumph over it.

Your absence of mind we have borne till your presence of body came to be called in question by it.

The man or woman with agreeable manners will make headway in the face of the worst difficulties.

The miser is a riddle. What he possesses he hasn't got, and what he leaves behind him he never had.

Take things always by a smooth handle. When angry count ten before you speak; if very, a hundred.

There is no life of a man, faithfully recorded, but is a heroic poem of its sort, rhymed or unrhymed.

In private watch your thoughts, in the family watch your temper, in company watch your tongue.

It hurts a man just about as much to burn him in effigy as to have his shadow on a wall butted by a goat.

We should take due care of books, and do our best to facilitate the distribution of good books among the people.

Wealth governs in the interest of the rich; intelligence takes advantage of the ignorant; righteousness does justice to all.

Persistence and labor in our everyday business life are always based upon faith, and are almost invariably successful.

There is in effect no virtue properly so-called, without victory over ourselves and that which cost nothing is worth nothing.

Graces cease to flow from Heaven into our soul if, by our unfaithfulness, we cease to make them rise again to their source.

When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice, in a contemptible struggle.

After all, the old truths are the freshest. Like the Alps or the Rockies, they have a perpetual grandeur—every view seems new and fresh.

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.

When some great sorrow is our portion, there are no considerations that furnish comfort like those which are drawn directly from scripture.

Whatever you may be sure of, be sure at least of this, that you are dreadfully like other people. Human nature has a much greater genius for sameness than for originality.

Friendship has a noble effect upon all states and conditions. It relieves our cares, raises our hopes and abates our fears. A friend who relates his success talks himself into a new pleasure, and, by opening his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him.

Alas! it is not till time, with reckless hand, has torn out half the leaves from the book of human life to light the fires of passion with from day to day that a man begins to see that the leaves which remain are few in number.

It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting, to hear the echoes of our own voices.

It is almost always when things are all blocked up and impassible, that a happening comes. If you are sure you are looking and ready, that is all you need. God is turning the world all the time.

Keep your promise to the letter, be prompt and exact, and you will find that it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win you the respect and trust of your friends.

Blessings on him who invented sleep, the mantle that covers all human thoughts, the food that appeases hunger, the drink that quenches thirst, the fire that warms cold, the cold that moderates heat, and, lastly, the general coin that purches all things, the balances and weight that equals the shepherd with the king and the simple with the wise.

Labor in its various forms is the foundation of all comfort, all progress, all enjoyment, and even of life itself. Our food, our clothing, our dwellings, our schools, our government, our comforts, and the money which they cost are all representatives of the hard work of many people in many places; and only thus could they exist. Yet work has other functions less widely recognized. It is valuable for its effects upon the worker himself. It strengthens his muscles, develops his powers, raises his courage, exalts his character. It is the pith and marrow of a happy, healthy life.

The pains which the faithful teacher takes with pupil or class seems a trifling matter compared with the worth of the education itself when gained and the influence which it may exert on society and hand down to future generations. Yet all these far-reaching results may be traced distinctly to the hours of patient and earnest work by teacher and pupil. The same is true of all labor. The wonderful growth of a city is due to the enterprise of some, to the skill and ingenuity of others, to the productive toil of many. The establishment of some noble institution for the benefit of mankind, of which we are justly proud, might never have taken place but for the humane feeling and the intelligent foresight that were happily united in some one individual, who never dreamed of the grand results which would ensue.

Ashes of Roses.

Under a quaint umbrella
An ancient sage and gray,
A winkled and stooped old fellow
Is dreaming here to-day.

The passionate life of flowers
Flames in the summer air,
And it fills the golden hours
With perfume faint and rare.

Green are the trees above him,
Blue are the skies and clear.
But where are the hearts that love him,
Who sit so lonely here?

Triumphs and wreaths for beauty
And youth, on this life's stage,
But homage to years is duty,
For what cares youth for age?

Age, with the hopes all banished,
That lasted but a day,
When youth and its joys have vanished
Forever and for aye.

I think to watch him musing,
This grizzled and gray old man,
There is gaining that is losing
In living out life's span.

Give me of Lethe's waters,
In life's first autumn time;
Let me fall as a strong oak totters,
Ax-riven at its prime.

Now with a step that falters
Along the path of years,
And not with a mind that palters
With misty doubts and fears.

Swiftly, without a warning
Let the angel hurry by,
In the strength of manhood's morning,
At my zenith, let me die.

THE TWO WILLS.

It was the gloomiest of gloomy days. There was not a redeeming feature about it. If it had only rained there might have been music in the drops; if it had snowed we could have "lived over" the beautiful poem, but it did neither, and now late in the afternoon the air was a thick, damp vapor, and the street ankle deep with slush and mud that an unpaved Western town supplies so bountifully and readily.

Then again, the life of a young attorney is not always one whirl of excitement and pleasurable results. Not a living soul except a bootblack—just as if we should ever need bootblacks again—had entered the door that day. In vain had I tried to give my mind over to the ordinary statutes, and then in despair sought the more inviting stimulants of Regina vs. Reynolds; even gossip of a great leading case failed to inspire me, and wearily I turned from my books to my thoughts, and from my thoughts to my gloom.

It was just then, before I had ascended to the realms of suicidal purpose—for I walk that way slowly—that the door knob hesitatingly, cautiously turned and I—was again hard at work, pen in hand, with one eye on the paper and the other on the door.

I won't make a diagnosis of just how fast my heart was beating, if peradventure the door would open, and somebody that was somebody would come in. I could endure the suspense no longer, and looked squarely up. The door had opened, and, though the evening shadows were gathered thick and fast, I could see that my visitor was in dress and manners a lady—the most significant word in the greatest of languages. Her vail concealed her face, but old or young, ugly or pretty, her thoughts probably were: "Here's a young man—very young—he hasn't had much experience—don't think he ever did such work before—it would help him, but that don't help me—I had better look"—

But I interrupted my own forebodings by springing to my feet with a "Good evening, madam. Step in; I'm through with matter in hand—a little pressed now, with term time upon us, but have an hour to spare to-day—such a dull day. Sit down," and my first triumph was won, for she was seated.

Then I swept my books from me with an air of relief, as if any problem she might agitate would be child's play compared to what I had just passed through.

I had not yet so much as caught the color of her eyes, and couldn't but wonder why she kept her vail drawn so closely—unless she was meditating a sudden flight to the office of the bald-headed wretch across the way, who had a few gray hairs and more experience, you know, but a bad attack of rheumatism, too, thank heaven, which I devoutly trusted was keeping him on so bad a day as this.

"I want you to write a will," she suddenly began, in a half-halting voice.

"Certainly, madam," I answered, nobly resolving to strengthen the faith within her; and I pulled half a quire of legal cap toward me and thought of the solemn opening and the weighty formalities of its publication.

"It is to be my husband's will," she added. "He dare not come out on such a day as this," and she shivered so prettily that I was reconciled with the weather for the first time that day.

"Hadn't I better come to your house?" I ventured to suggest.

"Oh, no; not now," she answered with a little sigh. "It might excite him too much. But he may be better to-night, and I will send the carriage for you then. It will not make any difference, will it, about the will being binding?" And something told me she was peering anxiously at me.

"Of course, madam, if he then fully and voluntarily adopts it as his, it is just the same as if I took it all down from his own lips."

"Well, we want—he wants—to leave all his real and personal property to me, with full power as executrix—and I am to take charge of his only child, and make for her such allowance as I shall think wise."

"What is your daughter's name?"

"She is not my daughter," she answered, with the slightest token of gathering animation in her voice.

"Ah, yes; just so," said I, nervously fumbling with the paper. "She's your step-daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"What's her name? You see I must mention it."

"Mabel Cecil," she haltingly spoke.

"A deuced pretty name!" I remarked to myself. "I wonder why she wants to stumble so over pronouncing it?" And then I tried to forget all about it as I took up my pen and began:

"I—I—Ah! pardon me, madam, but what's your husband's name?"

What fools men are when a little excited, especially young lawyers sitting up with an early case!

"Robert E. Cecil."

"I, Robert E. Cecil, of the county of Herkimer, State of ——, do make and publish this my last will and testament:

"I give, bequeath and devise to my dearly beloved wife"—

"Ah! pardon, madam, but what's your name?"

"Lucy L. Cecil."

"To my dearly beloved wife, Lucy L. Cecil, all my real and personal property of whatsoever kind and nature, after the payment of all my just debts; and I hereby commit to her guardianship my only child Mabel Cecil, for whom there shall be made such allowance and maintenance as to my beloved wife may seem fit.

"And I hereby appoint Lucy L. Cecil my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this third day of November, A. D. 187—."

"I suppose you understand," I undertook to explain, "that this will vests all your husband's property in you, and to leave your daughter's allowances to your discretion is to leave, at law, nothing in her own right. The provision is, in short, meaning less, except that it shows that the testator had her in his mind when he made his will and so far makes it all the more binding."

"Exactly!" She spoke with animation. "It's his wish—and I shall see that you are well paid for your trouble and counsel—the carriage will be here very soon." And she was gone as quickly as she had come.

The remark about payment had entered a very thread-bare coat, and had struck right home.

"But it's too much, all the same, pay or no pay," I growled, "to cut that girl off that way without a cent! But it's the old story—I can't help it!" and I sank back with a philosophic smile on my face.

Then—just in sport, in a fit of malignant satisfaction—I took up a second sheet of legal cap, and scribbled thereupon, with a formal opening and close, that this same Robert E. Cecil gave all his property to his dearly-beloved daughter, Mabel Cecil, and left the lady of the vail where the law found her.

"But such is the history of the world!" I concluded, solemnly, "ever such, and what a gulf, deep, impassable, between what ought to be and what is! How I should like to bridge it over!" And I buttoned up my coat, and walking to the window, imagined I could see through the darkness the coming of the carriage of Mme. Cecil.

The time dragged slowly, very slowly, and I never felt more genuine relief than in hearing heavy wheels grinding through the mud and slush, and a knocking at the door to notify me the carriage was ready.

I sprang into the carriage, and away we dashed through such darkness that I could not for the life of me discover to what portion of the town we were being driven. But in a very short time we came to a sudden halt, and the carriage door opened. The coachman conducted me up the brown stone steps, where the open door was already awaiting me, and I stepped into the dimly-lighted hall.

As I did so a lady, whose figure and manners told me she was Mme. Cecil, glided from a side room, and with a little plaintive smile bade me follow at once. But in that instant I read her face and, perhaps, her character. She might have been thirty-five, only she didn't look it, with those brilliant black eyes, pearly teeth and elegant manners; but behind all these I read the positive force that, turned to good, may save a country, but given over to evil would sacrifice every thing to success.

Noiselessly she glided over the heavy carpets, and as silently I followed her. She passed into the library—as I instinctively felt—into a chamber of death; even elegant furniture and costly paintings and embroidered coverlets are not to overawe our destiny.

"Mr. Cecil, the lawyer has come," she softly said, as she stooped over the emaciated face of a silver-haired man.

"What? Who?" as he started from a seeming stupor, and looked wonderingly at me from his sunken eyes.

"He will read it to you now, Mr. Cecil;" adding in a low tone: "He is sinking rapidly; I fear you must hasten."

I felt that I must. I seated myself at his bedside, and as I did so I saw his lips tremble, and I believed they were breathing a name; I imagined it was "Mabel."

Our boldest moves are born upon the spur of the moment.

"Mrs. Cecil, may I trouble you for a glass of water?" I asked, and I took out the will she had drawn.

"Quick, sir! quick!" said I, as I noticed his sunken eyes watching her hastening footsteps. "Do you want your daughter to have all your property, save what the law gives your wife?"

He started back from me as if he could not trust his own senses, or was doubting whether to put confidence in me; but he seemed to feel the necessity of doing so, and suddenly the dull eyes brightened with a momentry gleam of relief and joy as he clearly answered:

"Yes, yes! And God bless you!"

And I, too, was thanking Heaven for the whim that had led me to write two wills so very like in strength and appearance, and it was only the work of a moment to make the change, and just in time.

With Mrs. Cecil came the housekeeper and a man servant, and in their presence the dying man tremblingly signed his name to the second will and they witnessed it.

They had gone, and I started to go, when the old man pressed my hand, and I saw the tears gathering in his eyes. As I turned to go I involuntarily felt that the black eyes of Mme. Cecil had witnessed all and suspected everything.

"I should like to see that will," she said, firmly, in a low voice.

"Some other time. He's dying, Mrs. Cecil."

"So much the greater reason, sir! Show it to me."

I looked her one instant calmly and suggestively in the face, and then started for the door.

"Stop!" she cried, and a tiny silver-mounted revolver gleamed in her hand.

"My God! Mrs. Cecil, you have killed him! He has died at your hands!" I cried as I heard a strange sound behind me, and would have turned if all the pistols in the universe had been pointed at me.

The old man's arms had been lifted as in prayer, but now sank withered upon the pillow, while his eyes stared at us in the rigidity of death. He was dead.

Instinctively Mme. Cecil seemed to recognize that it was all over, and, lowering the weapon, hissed at me between her pearly teeth:

"You have played me false—go! go! or I will shoot you!"

And I went, gladly enough, from the brown stone front, with its treachery, its wickedness and avarice, into the dark night and muddy streets. But I had carried out the wishes of the poor, dragooned husband, and Mabel received her own. As soon after as her share of the estate could be obtained the wretched woman disappeared from the neighborhood, and it was understood had sailed for Australia.

Although a young and almost briefless lawyer, I was appointed Mabel's guardian, and I so faithfully fulfilled my trust that after six years, when she was a little more than eighteen, she gave herself as well as her estate into my keeping; and as I write this, after my cozy tea, and as Mabel leans on the back of my chair watching the rapid strokes of my pen, she declares that I did not praise myself at all in the grand act of justice I did, and the courage I showed at the revolver's mouth to sustain her rights.

Ecclesiastical Statistics.

Dr. Daniel Dorchester has, in connection with his annual procedure, furnished The Christian Advocate with the following statistics of the churches of the United States for 1888, the first column being congregations, the second ministers, the third communicants:

	Chs., Socs., or Congs.	Ministers	Com.
Advent Bodies,	3,492	1,321	134,517
Baptist Bodies,	45,112	30,929	4,051,360
Lutheran Bodies,	7,610	4,512	1,036,970
Methodist Bodies,	47,470	30,082	4,801,340
Presbyterian Bodies,	15,104	11,428	1,476,962
Unclassified Bodies,	12,689	12,096	1,374,163
Aggregate,	131,477	90,368	13,877,422

Denominations not using the same statistical methods as those in the preceding tables, especially in receiving and enrolling members:

	Ministers.	Parishes.
New Church,	113	141
Unitarian,	490	392
Universalist.	709	971

The New-Church Almanac for 1889 estimates 7,028 church members, and including isolated adherents, a total of 10,178 New-Churchmen in America. The Universalist Year-Book for 1889 gives an incomplete statement of members, 37,780, and 41,474 families.

The Roman Catholics give the following differing statistics for 1889:

	Sadlier's Year-Book.	Hoffman's Year-Book.
Priests,	7,366	8,118
Churches,	7,424	7,353
Chapels and stations,	3,133	2,770
Population,	7,805,294	8,157,676

AGGREGATES.

	Chr., Pars., or Congs.,	Ministers.
"Evangelical" Bodies,	131,477	90,368
New Church,	141	113
Unitarian,	382	490
Universalist,	971	709
Roman Catholic,	10,557	7,996

POPULATIONS.

Total "New-Churchmen,"	10,178
Universalist, 41,474 families (5 each),	207,370
Unitarian, no means of estimating,	
Roman Catholic (Sadlier's estimate),	7,855,294
"Evangelical" bodies, 3 1-2 times as many as the enrolled members,	48,570,977

The Evangelical Churches have made a large relative gain for 1888 as compared with 1886, namely, 1,744,771 members. This shows an average of about one member in 4.5x inhabitants, on an estimated population for 1888 of 62,300,000. The Evangelical population is 77x per cent. of the whole population of the United States. The Roman Catholic population is 11x per cent. of the whole.

The following are the figures of the separate Presbyterian bodies:

	Chs. or Congs.	Min.	Com.
Presbyterian General Assembly	6,543	5,789	722,071
Presbyterian General Assembly, Southern	2,289	1,129	156,249
United Pres. Church of North America	907	759	98,992
Cumberland Presbyterian	2,648	1,584	151,929
Cumberland Presbyterian (Colored)		200	15,000
Reformed Presbyterian	121	116	10,970
General Synod of Reformed Pres. of N. America	47	47	6,800
Associate Reformed Synod of the South	112	84	7,282
Welsh Presbyterian	175	84	9,563
Other small bodies (estimated)	200	270	20,000
Total Presbyterian	13,033	10,042	1,198,856
Kindred Pres. Bodies:			
Reformed (late Dutch) Church	546	555	87,015
True Reformed Dutch Church (estimated)	13	8	564
Reformed (late German) Church	1,512	823	190,527
Total Presbyterian and kindred bodies	15,104	11,428	1,476,962

The Women of the West.

The East is behind hand in everything, says a Western Paper. A girl in Maine has had an apotheosis because she manages a mowing machine "with the ease of a born farmer;" and the New York *Tribune* brags about a Miss Watson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who had last season cut a hundred acres of grain. Why, such exploits are common in every county in the West. Each season, as harvest time comes around, the servant girls in all the large cities begin to move in flocks for the farms. As servants they receive from $2 to $3.50 per week; as harvesters they command $2 a day. In Wisconsin, during the last harvest, there were probably not less than 20,000 women at work in the field. They are not only Germans, Irish, etc., but Yankees; not only the poor, but thousands of the fair and intelligent classes. When the pinch comes, it is not rare thing for girls to hang up the rolling pin, or shut up the piano, and go to the field and help their fathers out. They ride the reaper as skilfully as any man, they rake and bind dexterously, they direct the cultivator; they run the threshing machine; they pitch bundles. We know of a blue eyed girl in Wisconsin, who, last season, sheared forty sheep in a day, and received four dollars for it. It is not so uncommon, either, as to excite any special wonder in the neighborhood.

The Spirit of Contradiction.

The Waverly Magazine in a recent issue finds fault with that class of people who are in the habit of contradicting or correcting simple assertions or statements made in their hearing. It says: "You say, perhaps at breakfast that it is a warm day. 'I call it cold' answers Charles, 'It is neither warm or cold,' answers mamma; and in a few minutes every member of the family has expressed a different opinion of the weather, and you sink into silence feeling irritated. Remark to one of these trying individuals that Mr. Ladd is an eloquent orator, and he instantly contradicts you and sounds the praises of Mr. Elder.

Some men, even at a railway station, seem as if the spirit of contradiction was too strong for them, for above all the hurry and bustle you may hear such a one say: "This is not my train I am sure," and the conductor, not to be behind hand in contradiction, replies: "Your train? of course it is."

The writer of this stuff makes a stupid blunder. He does not look below the surface of things. The fault is not, as a rule, with the people who make the corrections or contradictions, but with the people who make the mis-statements. It is to be regretted that the class of people who have the courage to correct the many exaggerated and nonsensical statements which we often hear, is not larger. The man who at the railway station, as stated above for example, said, 'This is not my train I am sure,' and received from the conductor the answer, 'Of course it is,' was not the man to miss his train. He had learned from experience that one-half of the answers to such questions are entirely unreliable, and hence he pressed his question until he got an answer from the conductor.

The fault is entirely with that other class of people who are addicted to the habit of making exaggerated statements and talking without knowledge. How often do we hear people make such expressions as: "It is exceedingly cold to-day, I am almost frozen to death," when the mercury is not down to the freezing point, or such as: "I was in the rain and got ringing wet," when they only got a little sprinkling and their clothing slightly dampened. Some people can not even give reports of the most serious matters without distorting or exaggerating them. When a friend is suddenly taken sick from a slight derangement of the system, he is reported to be dangerously ill, or not expected to live through it. A slight cold and headache are distorted into a terrible fever; a slight biliousness into malaria; a slight cold and cough into bronchitis or consumption. And when statements which are made in praise or commendation of others are contradicted, as in the cases cited by the Waverly, it is done in most instances, because the statements are mere *puffs*, unmerited and undeserved. There is no such thing as a fixed and defined standard by which we can rate the general standing of persons in the several relations and departments of life. When praise is due, do not withhold it, but bestow it only in the manner, to the extent, and within the limits justified by the facts.

When you say that your family physician is the only reliable doctor in the whole neighborhood—that your preacher cannot be equaled in eloquence, and that English and Dartmouth—where you do all your shopping—sell much cheaper than any other house in the city, you must not complain if those that hear you demur, because the excessive use of superlatives in all such connections is improper, and more or less offensive to intelligent, thinking people, and it is not at all surprising that they should provoke contradictions, and if you escaped with a demurrer, and without a snubbing, you are more fortunate than you deserve to be.

A Cheap Binding.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "I have bound twenty volumes in this way: Pack the papers smoothly, hold firmly, and drive a thin chisel through the pile about half an inch from the back. Push a strong tape through and leave out about two inches; put three or four tapes through at even intervals; cut common thick paper boards large enough to project a little everywhere, except that one edge must come front of the tapes; draw the tapes tightly and glue down to the boards outside; skive a piece of leather—common sheepskin will answer—wide enough to cover the back and come on the boards an inch or two, and long enough to project a couple of inches at the end; paste the leather well; put it on the back; fold the ends in so as to come over the boards on each side; paste any fancy or plain paper over the sides, and, lastly, paste the blank leaf down to the cover side, and you have a presentable book, and very durable. Trimming the edges can be easily done by clamping between boards and cutting the edges with a thin, sharp knife by a straight edge. Of course this is done before the boards are put on, after the tapes are in. This makes a flat-edge book, but for a thin book answers very well.

Is it Written IV or IIII?

Every school boy or girl knows the Roman numerals as taught in the Arithmetics, and eveybody knows that these numerals are always on the dials of timepieces—clock and watches. There is however, one exception in the case of one number. Look at your clock or watch and see how four is written. Nobody seems to know, without looking at a timepiece, just how it is written, and not one in a dozen would write it without looking, as it is written on the dial of a timepiece. Is it written IV or IIII? By looking at the number following four on the dial and considering the importance of having these two numbers as different as possible in appearance, so that the one can readily be distinguished from the other, you will see the reason for the exception in this case to the usual way of writing four in Roman numerals.

—A handsome evening dress is in a pale yellow green tint, and the train is in alternating wide stripes of moire and gold brocade; the front and high puffed sleeves are of crepe de Chine, same shade, embroidered with gold; the square cut bodice is draped with folds of the crepe de Chine held in place by gold ornaments.

FASHION NOTES.

—Nun's veiling is now imported with black Chantilly insertions with scalloped edges let in the veiling in a border at the foot, and in stripes up the skirt and down the bodice and sleeves.

—The hats present a very gay appearance, some looking like large bunches of flowers. One was entirely covered with forget-me-nots and roses. It was very bright, and gay. Others, are one mass of feathers.

—Silk foundation skirts are in style now, and they add much genuine comfort to the gown by reducing its weight to a minimum. Even economical women are beginning to adopt them. Taffeta silk, such as can be bought for fifty cents a yard, is generally employed for this purpose because it is more durable than the surah silk sold at the same price.

—Some of the white wool summer gowns are brightened by woven colored borders in brocaded patterns of garlands, held by bow-knots, little flowers, vines and branches entirely of one color—oldrose, grayish green, yellow, or field blue—or else the border is as white as the gown, and some fringe is knotted on its edge. White cashmere gowns are also trimmed with colored embroidery in jardiniere designs, with velvet or faille ribbon along its edge, forming one side of the front of the waist, and a panel or festooned drapery on the skirt.

—A pretty evening or a graduating dress is made of plain magnolia white India silk, accordion skirt, the straight folds of the back hooked to the waist under a large bow of four inch gros grain satin edged ribbon with very long ends; the waist and sleeves are made of fine plaitings held in place by narrow bands of pearl passementerie and the wide Empire sash of the silk coming from the side seams is tied once to the left of front and finished with pearl tassels.

—The garnitures this season designed either for wrap or dress decoration were never more elegant varied or handsomely applied. The newly imported black garniture are novels of richness taste and beauty; these in fringes, pendent ornaments. Gothic panels, points and arabesques, with glittering pendeloques and balls depending therefrom.

—A plain but very stylish spring costume, is of ecru broadcloth trimmed with golden brown chamois. It is made Directoire style. There is a plain vest of chamois and revers of the broadcloth which forms a sailor collar in the back. It falls in straight plaits to the floor, in the back and front and the sides are perfectly plain; no opening being visible.

—A very pretty French gingham suit was striped in violet and white. The skirt had full drapery all around, and the waist was made Directoire front. The vest was full, and the revers were of handsome lace, a piece of lace formed a short belt at waist line. The cuffs were large and rolling, of the gingham and covered with the lace. A large bow of gros grain ribbon with satin edge; the same shade as stripes was placed at the waist in the back.

SPRING MILLINERY.

—Some of the spring hats, at the recent openings were nothing but a rim of velvet or some flimsy stuff, with a bunch of flowers and a little lace in front; no crown at all. Some others were very large broad brimmed hats, decorated in feathers, lace and flowers. The prevailing style is low crowned hats with broad brim in front, narrowing in the back. They are trimmed with ribbon, feathers, flowers, lace, etc., as the fancy runs.

—Draping the fronts of dress waists straight across from one under-arm seam to the other, hiding the darts that fit the lining, is still a prevalent fashion for high and low corsages alike, giving the favorite Empire effect. Very many of the bodices for evening wear are cut off round at the waist or very slightly pointed, the edges covered by a folded sash of ribbon garniture laid on flat. A large portion of the French corsages are devoid of darts, being adapted to the form by the deeply arched sideseams and by the arching of the fronts, down which it is closely fastened by hidden hooks and eyes.

—Fine lisle-thread hosiery and underwear are in great demand for the coming season. The French hosiery shows an extravagance and eccentricity in the way of coloring that is a bit startling at first sight, but this is a season of extremes in everything, so nothing need astonish any one; most of the long hose have colored stripes, alternating with black, running around the leg; clusters of graduated and shaded stripes are seen interspersed with solid check and broken plaids. Plain, black hosiery is worn by those who wish to show a trim ankle and neat foot, and who are lost to all sense of fear with regard to poisoning from bad dyes.

—A very excellent substitute for the ordinary mohair skirt braid, is a nanon roll of velvet or velveteen used on the bottom of a skirt instead of the braid. It does not wear out so soon, and will not rub the instep of the shoe, which the braid will do.

WRAPS FOR SPRING.

—Spring wraps are shown mostly in long garments, that cover the figure. Every thing seems to extend the apparent height of the figure. Some of the most elegant cloaks are of soft faced cloths or of camel's hair, elaborately braided or trimmed with applique work in a shade lighter than the cloak, or in black. Fawn, mode, silver gray and other natural shades of cloth are more often seen this season than the darker shades worn last summer. Most of the long wraps fit the figure at the back, and are loose in front, sometimes falling in connemara fashion in front, from a yoke.

Many prefer the Directoire costume which is not worn with a wrap, unless it be a cape. The serviceable short coats are still worn, and will be all summer, when a wrap is necessary. The sailor jacket with its rolling collar and loose reefing front will be worn by young ladies, as well as by their little sisters. It will be a favorite for the watering places, and is generally made of navy blue or white cloth or flannel.

HORSE NOTES.

—Charles Rowell, the pedestrian, is now a race horse owner in England.

—Garrison had his first mount of the season at Clifton, but was beaten by the Dwyer Bros'., jockey, Taylor.

—Isaac Woodruff, the veteran trotting horse trainer, will take up his residence at point Breeze.

—Guttenburg has broken down in its no reinstatement programme, and let in five of the ruled off jockeys.

—Jimmy Green thinks he has a genuine flyer in his 3 year old colt by Sulton, 2.24, out of Ella Lewis, 2.27.

—Budd Doble says his horses now Wintering at Los Angeles will be shipped East early the coming month.

—Del Sur will remain in New England this season, his present owners not deeming it advisable to send him to Kentucky.

—Charles McFadden will drive the Electioneer colt, for which he paid $1000 at the Kellogg sale, double with the b. g. McVeigh.

—Wildflower; who reduced the 2 year old record of Bonita to 2.21, dropped a bay filly to Nephew, at Palo Alto, February 22.

—Ed Corrigan has sold the 4 year old gelding Persimmons, by King Ban out of Aureola, to Thorpe & Pittman, of New York. Terms privated.

—The brood mare Favorite died at Woodburn Farm on March 22. She was the dam of Ganymede, by Macaroon, and Favor, by Pat Malloy.

—Minnie R., trotting record, 2.19 pacing, 2.16¼, with running mate, 2.03¼, foaled a bay colt March 23, sired by All So, son of Blackwood, Jr.

—The Meadville (Pa.) Horsemen's Club has elected H. E. Wilson President; S. B. Vick Treasurer, and C. G. Dunbury Secretary and Manager for 1889.

—Hamilton, the colored jockey engaged to Senator Hearst, has joined his employer's stable at Sheepshead Bay, having passed the winter in South Carolina.

—John Shepherd, of Boston, has sold half interest in Blondine, 2.24½, and Butterfly, 2.19¾, and the pair will be shipped to Kentucky and placed in the stud.

—E. B. Tole has sold to J. H. Clark, Ridgetown, Ont., the brown colt Nimble Ned, foaled 1885, by Rooker, out of Gipsy Maid, 2.40, by Crown Imperial, 2 27¾.

—The brood mare Dollie C., 2.15, by Mambrino out of Nellie Thorne, by Mambrino Thorne, died recently at the farm of E. V. Mitchell, Martinsville, Ind.

—M. R. Bissell, who only a few weeks ago paid $15,000 for a half interest in the stallion Anteeo, record 2.16½, died at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently, aged 46 years.

—William S. Tilton, who died at Boston last month, was for six years First Vice President of the National Trotting Association, and was identified with the National and New England Breeders' Associations.

—American trotting mares with records of 2.20 or better are in great demand in foreign countries. Agents in this country stand ready to pay from $5000 to $15,000 for such animals on a moment's notice.

—Of the Benerwyck string Lamont has been sold to an Illinois party for $500 and Jennie McFarland, Oarsmen, Lonlight and Jim Reese were recently shipped to Lexington to be turned out until fall.

—The sale for Prince Wilkes for $30,000 cash ranks as the highest price ever paid for a trotter purchased purely on business principles and for track use. Being a gelding the blood of Prince Wilkes is not to be perpetuated.

—No purse at the Island Park meeting of June 18 to 21 will be less than $1000. The Clay stakes for the 2.30 class will be $3000. Entries closed April 1, and records made after that date will not be a bar to starting in the Clay stakes.

—R. Cadugan, Bayonne, N. J., has sold for W. S. Leatherman, Clinton, N. J., to B. C. Holly, of California, the chestnut colt Happy Prince, foaled 1885, by Bayonne Medium, by Happy Medium, price $1500.

—The members of the West Side Driving Park, at Jersey City, are excited over a match for $1000 a side between B. Murphy's bay mare Josie M. and P. H. Hanley's bay gelding Furniture Bay. A forfeit of $200 a side has been put up, and the race is to take place on April 24.

—Every year the encroachments of the ocean at Coney Island become more pronounced, and before a great while the Brighton Beach track is apt to be submerged. The storm recently did considerable damage, and the old Wild West show grounds adjoining the Brighton course were covered with water to the depth of several feet.

—Davis Ellis died the last week in March. He was one of the first to join the Belmont Driving Club, and was always ready to contribute to any plan that sought to promote the development of the trotting horse. He belonged to a family of horsemen, and his uncle, Atley Davis, was one of the best drivers of his day. Mr. Ellis' memory will be cherished by his many friends.

—After an interval of eight years, W. P. Balch comes to the front with one of his old time announcements. He offers a purse of $10,000 for trotting stallions eligible to the 2.19 class on Saturday, June 1, at 11 P. M., when entries will close, the race to be trotted on September 18, 1889, over a first-class mile track in the New England States, under National Association rules.

—Sporting men of Chester county are negotiating for the lease of the C. N. Moorehead property, in Ridley township, known as Ridley Driving Park, for the purpose of fitting it up as a first-class race track. James M. Headley, I. Engle Cochran, Jr., W. Scott Burk, Matthew Hatton, George Sencer, A. H. Tyson, Roberts & Hannum, D. H. McCray and R. E. Ross are interested in the scheme.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APRIL 11

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Record of the Week—Several Important Measures Passed.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—In the senate last night, a number of bills passed first reading. Among them were the bills giving water companies the right to supply any district or districts not exceeding a single county, and proving that the capital stock of any such company shall not exceed $5,000,000; authorizing appeals from tax assessments to the common pleas courts; requiring railroad, canal, navigation and telegraph companies to make uniform reports to the auditor general, and to prevent crossing at grade by steam railroads of streets, roads or highways in cities of the first and second class.

In the house, after listening to an address by Andrew Carnegie upon the "Industries of Pennsylvania," the members proceeded to business. The senate bill, allowing shipbuilding corporations to extend their capital to $5,000,000, was made a special order for second reading on Wednesday and third reading on Thursday. Mr. Wherry succeeded in getting a special order for his anti-discrimination bill for second reading on Tuesday and third reading on Wednesday, the vote on his motion being 88 to 41.

HARRISBURG, April 6.—The friends of Mr. Magee, of Pittsburg, who have been making an effort to get senate bill No. 70, relating to city passenger railways, on the calendar, were badly beaten. Mr. Lafferty's resolution to place the bill, which had been reported adversely, on the calendar, came up upon a request of Mr. Lafferty—who knew that he was beaten—to withdraw it. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 161 to 2, Jones and Stocking voting yes. The resolution providing for a commission to endeavor to collect from the national government the claim of residents of Pennsylvania border counties for losses by rebel raids during the war was passed.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—In the senate the bill providing that companies and corporations shall not engage in any business other than that for which they were chartered, was recommitted, owing to errors by the printer. The bill imposing penalties for a short weight of coal was passed finally.

In the house Mr. Shiras' bill to repeal the Sunday liquor selling of 1855, prohibiting the sale of liquor on that day, was reported adversely and the bill for the purchase of the Penn Manor farm, in Bucks county, was reported favorably.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—In the senate the following bills passed finally: House bill authorizing the appointment of two collectors of labor statistics by the secretary of internal affairs; making assessment insurance companies other than secret fraternal societies liable under the insurance laws; providing for the appointment of a commission, composed of members of both branches of the legislature, to investigate charitable institutions receiving support from the state.

In the house, the valued insurance bill failed on final passage by a vote of 109 to 57. Bills were passed finally for the semi-monthly payment of wage workers; for the recording of exemplifications of wills relating to real estate and to prohibit company stores. The bill appropriating $300,000 for payment for the islands in the Delaware was reported, with the amount reduced to $200,000 and a proviso that a free belt line railroad shall be provided on Delaware avenue. This was subsequently recommitted. The judicial salaries bill was also recommitted. The Wherry bill to prevent discrimination in railroad freight charges was reported favorably. Mr. Cochran's compulsory education bill was discussed in evening session.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—In the senate the bill to prohibit the sale of bottles bearing the owners' stamps or trade marks was amended on second reading by striking out the imprisonment clause and otherwise amended technically. The bill, providing for registration was passed as reported.

In the house, Mr. Connell introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the proposed Nautical school at Philadelphia. The act to simplify escheat proceedings was passed to third reading.

A $500,000 Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The extensive axe, shovel and saw factories of Hubbard & Co., on Forty-eighth street are as complete a ruin by fire as has occurred in this city in years. Loss on machinery, stock and buildings, $500,000, nearly covered by insurance. The firm employed 360 men, who will be thrown out of employment for a time, it being the intention of the firm to rebuild immediately. The large plant of the firm at Beaver Falls will also close down, as the stock for the axe factory at that place was furnished from the works in this city. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Enlarged Their Field of Labor.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—The McClelland town gang of robbers, who have recently been terrorizing Fayette county in this state, have transferred their outrages to the adjoining county of Preston in West Virginia. There are six now in the gang, and they are reported to be depredating in the neighborhood of Glade Mills. The people have appealed to the neighboring town of Kingwood for help. The district is mountainous and thinly populated.

A General Miners' Strike Probable.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—The railroad coal miners of western Pennsylvania met in convention in this city. The question under consideration was the rate of wages for next year. The convention took a firm stand against any reduction in wages and adopted a uniform rate of 76½ cents per ton. The indications are that the operators will not accept this rate and that there will be a general strike before the question is settled.

Reading Selling Property.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The Reading railroad managers expect to sell nearly all the needless real estate they own in a short time. It is believed that about $2,000,000 will be realized from the sale of the property and that the proceeds will enable the company to reduce the fixed charges over $100,000. Some of the property is mortgaged.

STANLEY'S LETTER.

A Graphic Tale of Privation and Perseverance.

SURMOUNTING ALL OBSTACLES.

One of the Most Absorbing Chapters of African Adventure Ever Written—The Redoubtable Explorer Tells How He Prevailed Over the Forces of Resisting Nature and Superstitious and Suspicious Savages—The Rumor of His Death—He Is Left Sans Soap, Sans Clothing, Sans Medicine, Sans Everything but Grit.

LONDON, April 3.—Sir Francis De-Winton, chairman of the Emin Pasha relief commission, makes public the letter which he received from Henry M. Stanley. It is dated Bungangeta island, on the Arumwhimi, Aug. 28, 1888. After confirming his short dispatch of Aug. 17, already published, announcing that he had relieved Emin, Stanley proceeds to relate the story of his movements from June 28, 1887.

He says he had established a palisaded camp at Yambuya on the lower Arumwhimi, just below the first rapid, and appointed Bartillot commandant, with Jamieson associated with him. On the arrival of the men and goods from Stanley Pool and Bolobo, the officers were to report to Bartillot for duty, but no important action was to be taken without consulting Messrs. Troupe and Ward. The officers admitted that the instructions were explicit and clear. Bartillot had 257 men. He was to stay at Yambuya until the steamer arrived from Stanley Falls with men and goods, and if Tippoo Tib furnished the carriers promised he was to march, following the track blazed out by Stanley's advance column. If the carriers did not arrive Bartillot might disregard these directions and begin short journeys until Stanley should come down to his relief.

Stanley's column set out June 23, 1887, from Yambuya with 389 officers and men. On the first day the natives they met

FIRED THEIR VILLAGES AND BEGAN FIGHTING.

The skirmish lasted only fifteen minutes. The natives continued for five days along the march to impede the advance in every way they knew of, but not a man of Stanley's party was lost. The party reached the river again on July 5, and from that time till Oct 18 followed the left bank. After seventeen days' continuous marching they halted one day for rest. On the twenty-fourth day they lost two men by desertion. They made only four halts in July. On Aug. 1 the first death occurred. It was from dysentery. They now entered a wilderness which it took nine days to march through. Their sufferings began to increase and several deaths occurred. The river helped them, as the canoes relieved the men of much of their burdens. Aug. 13, on arriving at Airsibba, the natives attacked them and five men were killed by poisoned arrows. Lieut. Stairs was wounded near the heart and suffered greatly for a month before recovering. On Aug. 15 Mr. Jepson, commanding the land party, got too far inland and was lost. His contingent rejoined the remaining party on the 21st. On the 25th they arrived in the district of Airjeli, and camped for a while opposite the mouth of the tributary Nepoko.

Stanley says: "This proved

AN AWFUL MONTH

to us. Not one member of our expedition, white or black, will forget it. Out of the 389 men with whom we had started, we lost sixty-six by desertion and death between Yambuya and Ugarrowwas and left fifty-six sick at the Arab station. On reaching Kilingalonga we found we had lost fifty-five more men by starvation and desertion. We had lived principally on wild fruits and nuts. Abed Bin Salim's slaves did their utmost, short of open hostilities, to ruin the expedition. They induced the men to sell rifles and clothing, so that when we left we were beggared and the men nearly naked. We were too weak to carry the boat and seventy loads of goods, and we left them at Kilingalonga, under Surgeon Parke and Capt. Nelson, the latter of whom was unable to march. After marching twelve days we reached Ibwiri. The Arabs had devastated the whole country so that not a native hut was standing between Ugarrowwas and Ibwiri. What had not been destroyed by slaves of Abed Bin Salim the elephants ruined, so that the whole region was turned into a horrible wilderness. But at Ibwiri we were beyond the utmost reach of destroyers. We were on virgin soil, in a populous region, abounding with food. Our

SUFFERING FROM HUNGER,

which began Aug. 31, terminated on Nov. 12. Ourselves and men were skeletons. Out of the 389 men we now numbered only 174, and several of these had no hope of life left. A halt was ordered for the people to recuperate. Hitherto they were skeptical of what we had told them. The suffering had been so awful, the calamities so numerous, the forests so endless, that they refused to believe that by and by we should see plains and cattle and the Nyanza and the white man Emin Pasha. We felt as though we were dragging them along with a chain around our necks. 'Beyond these hardships,' said I, 'lies a country untouched, where food is abundant and where you will forget your miseries; so cheer up, boys; be men; press on a little faster.' They were deaf to our prayers and entreaties, for, driven by hunger and suffering, they sold their rifles and equipments for a few ears of Indian corn, deserted with the ammunition, and were altogether demoralized. Perceiving that prayers and entreaties and mild punishment were of no avail, I then resorted to visiting upon the wretches the death penalty. Two of the worst cases were taken and

HANGED IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL.

We halted thirteen days in Ibirwi and revelled on fowls, goats, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, etc. The supplies were inexhaustible. The people glutted themselves. The result was that I had 173 sleek and mostly robust men when I set out for Albert-Nyanza on Nov. 24. One man had been killed by an arrow.

"We were still 126 miles from the lake, but with food such a distance seemed nothing. On Dec. 1 we sighted the open country from the top of the ridge, which was named Mt. Pisgah, because it was our first view of the land of promise and plenty. Dec. 5 we emerged on the plains and the gloomy, deadly forest was behind us. After 160 days continuous gloom we saw the light of day making everything beautiful. We thought we had never seen grass so green or country so lovely. The men leaped for joy and ran with their burdens.

"At Kilengasongas, on Dec. 9, we came to the country of the powerful chief Mazambona. Our road lay through his numerous villages. The natives sighted us and were prepared. We seized a hill as soon as we arrived in the center of a mass of villages about 4 p. m. on Dec. 9, occupied it, and built a zariba of brushwood as fast as we could cut it. The

WAR CRIES WERE TERRIBLE

from hill to hill across the village. People gathered by hundreds from all parts and war horns and drums announced the struggle. We checked the first advance of the natives with a little skirmish and captured a cow, the first meat we had tasted since leaving the ocean.

"On the morning of the 12th we continued our march. During the day we had four little fights. On the 13th we marched straight east and were attacked by new forces every hour until noon, when we halted for refreshments. At 1 p. m. we resumed our march and fifteen minutes later the word

'PREPARE FOR SIGHT OF NYANZA'

was passed along. The men murmured and doubted and said 'why does master continually talk this way?' Nyanza indeed; is not this a plain and can we not see the mountains? But fifteen minutes later and after our four days march the Albert Nyanza was below them. All came to kiss my hands in recognition of my prophecy.

"We were attacked during the night, but we drove the attackers away. At 9 o'clock next morning we reached the village of Kakongo, but were unable to make friends with the inhabitants. They wouldn't be friendly because, having

NEVER HEARD OF A WHITE MAN,

they feared we would scare their cattle away. They wouldn't accept any presents, or indeed have anything to do with us, though they were perfectly civil. They gave us water to drink, but nothing else. They showed us the path and we camped half a mile from the lake. My couriers from Zanzibar evidently had not arrived, or Emin Pasha would have arrived at the southeastern shore of the lake. My boat was 100 miles distant, and there was no tree in sight large enough to make a canoe. We had used nearly all our remaining ammunition in the five days fighting on the plain and a long fight must exhaust our stock. There was no feasible plan except to retreat to Ibwiri, build a fort and send for stores and ammunition, sending the boat to search for Emin. This plan, after a long discussion, we resolved upon.

"On Jan. 7 we were in Ibirwi again, Lieut Stairs being sent to Kilongahzas to bring stores. Only eleven men were brought into the fort out of thirty-eight sick, the rest having died or deserted. Soon after Stairs' departure I was attacked with gastritis and an abscess on the arm. I recovered, and after forty-seven days set out for Albert Nyanza.

"On Aug. 10, we overtook Ugarrowwas with an immense flotilla of fifty-seven canoes, and to our wonder our couriers were reduced to seventeen. They related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three of their number had been slain, two were still feeble from their wounds and all but five bore on their bodies the scars of arrow wounds. Aug. 17, we met the rear column of the expedition at Banalaya. Mr. Benney met me and told me of

BARTILLOT'S DEATH,

and that Jamieson had gone to Stanley Falls for more men and Mr. Troupe had gone home sick. I found the rear column a terrific wreck. Out of 257 only seventy-one remained, and of these only fifty-three were fit for service and these were mostly scare crows. According to Bowney, during the fourteen months since I left the record had been one of disaster, desertion and death. Many of the details seem incredible. There remained still far more stores than I can carry, at the same time articles needful are missing. Deserters had spread the report that I was dead and the officers accepted the report and agreed to cancel my instructions. They accordingly sent my personal kit, medicines, soap, candles and provisions down the Congo as superfluities. Thus after my immense sacrifices to relieve and cheer them I find myself

NAKED AND DEPRIVED OF NECESSARIES.

"But strange to say I have kept two hats, four pair of boots, a flannel jacket and I propose to go back to Emin Pasha and across Africa with this truly African kit. On returning here we lost only three men, one by desertion. Out of the 257 men I left at Yambuya only seventy-one remain and ten of these will die. This great loss shows that despite the sufferings on march, the mortality was not so great as in camp. The survivors of the march are all robust, while the survivors of the rear column are thin and most unhealthy looking."

The party passed 160 days going through one continuous forest. Stanley estimates its area at 246,000 square miles. Between Yambuya and Nyanza five distinct languages were spoken by the natives. Fifty miles before reaching Nyanza they saw a mountain about 18,000 feet high, its summit covered with snow. Returning to Emin Pasha, Stanley says the pasha has two battalions, one of 750 men and the other of 640. He is keeping up a line of communication along the Nyanza and the Nile about 180 miles in length. In the interior, west of the Nile, he retains three or four small stations. Altogether, he has with him about 8,000 people, including women and children.

Stanley's letter concludes as follows: "The Pasha proposed to visit Fort Bodo taking Mr. Jepson with him. At Fort Bodo I have left instructions to the officers to destroy the fort and accompany the Pasha to Nyanza. I hope to meet them all again on the Nyanza, as I intend a making a short cut to Nyanza along a new road.

(Signed) HENRY STANLEY."

Armes Apologizes.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—The Times' Harrisburg, Pa., special says: Governor Beaver has received a letter from Maj. Armes, who assaulted him in Washington. It contains a most abject apology for his outrageous conduct and begs him to interfere at Washington to prevent the court martial. Armes says that rather than submit to the disgrace of being court martialed he will commit suicide, and pleads that it will disgrace his family. Governor Beaver has not condescended to notice the communication.

Progress of Rhode Island's Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—Burriville elected a Republican representative yesterday by 67 majority. Bristol failed to elect a representative, there being five tickets in the field. The legislature now stands: Senate, 24 Republicans; 10 Democrats, 2 to be chosen; house, 28 Republicans; 37 Democrats, 7 to be chosen. Joint ballot, 52 Republicans, 47 Democrats. Elections are to be held today in Newport, Bristol and Cranston.

Boulanger Can Stay in Belgium.

LONDON, April 9.—Gen. Boulanger telegraphs from Brussels that the report that he has been asked to leave Belgium is without foundation.

DENOUNCED THEIR MOTHER

Mrs. Wechter's Children Refuse to Recognize Their Guilty Parent.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—"Go away from here; don't recognize us," was the salutation Wilhelmina Wechter, the wife of Gottlieb Wechter, the Wilmington blacksmith, who committed suicide by hanging on the bell pull of No. 922 South Third street, received when she approached her two sons at the coroner's inquest over the body of her husband.

She commenced sobbing as soon as she entered the office, and continued sobbing throughout the inquest, and up to the time she and her guilty companion were taken away by the police. "Oh, Freddy, Freddy, come to your mother," said the woman to the youngest boy, who is aged 15 years.

"Don't talk to me," replied the lad. "If you had remained at home, and left that man Kurtz alone, Pop would be alive today. Go away; I want nothing to do with you."

The boys will take their father's body to Wilmington and bury it. When asked if they would take their mother back one of them said:

"No, sir; we don't want to have anything to do with her. Let her marry Kurtz. Father was not good enough for her, and we don't think she is good enough for us."

Later in the day Kurtz and the woman were arraigned for a hearing before Magistrate Smith, charged with infidelity and committed to prison in default of $800 bail each.

KNIGHTS OF GOLDEN EAGLE.

The Parade in Harrisburg Spoiled by the Rain.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—This city has never been more generally or tastefully decorated than it was in honor of the parade of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, who are holding their thirteenth annual session here. Owing to the bad weather the parade was confined to the principal streets. About 1,000 gayly uniformed men were in line, among whom were the Pennsylvania, Olivet, Waverly Red Cross and Wooten commanderies.

At the meeting of the grand castle of the knights the annual report of Grand Chief Stilz, of Philadelphia, was submitted. It shows that during the past year fifty-three castles were instituted, making the entire number in the state 301 and the aggregate membership nearly 33,000. Castles are in operation in forty-five counties, as against thirty-seven a year ago. The grand chief last year visited 156 castles whose meetings were attended by 15,000 members. There were paid out for relief $70,129.79 and $994.002.75 remain on hand and are invested. The net increase of funds is $79,565.21. The grand castle will be in session here until Thursday.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The grand castle of Knights of the Golden Eagle decided to hold its next meeting at Allentown.

An Epidemic of Suicide.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Pittsburg and vicinity is suffering this week from an epidemic of suicide. There have been eight attempts within a few days. The two successful self assailants are now prisoners in the Central police station. Mrs. Herman Flechsig, the young wife of an Allegheny business man, committed suicide by hanging from the rafters of a porch at their residence on Webster street. On her person was found a letter addressed to her husband, showing that she had been worrying over the idea that she was afflicted with cancer. The previous evening she read and conversed about the suicide of a young woman. Up to the hour for retiring she was lively and talked over plans for arranging their new home, into which they had just moved.

Hartranft and the Norristown Hospital.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 6.—The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the hospital for the insane was held, Chairman Hartranft presiding. No notice was taken during the meeting of the charge recently made against Gen. Hartranft. The matter was brought up incidentally, but none of the trustees seemed to know anything about it. After the meeting Trustee Evans said that the committee had instructed the steward to contract for the insurance with the lowest bidder, and that pursuant to these instructions the insurance was awarded to the American Boiler Insurance company of New York. Mr. Evans said he did not know whether the insurance was placed through Gen. Hartranft or through a sub-agent, or whether the general received a commission or not.

A Bridegroom's Suicide.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 5.—Nathan J. Cook, of near Avondale, this county, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He entered his wife's room in the evening and remarking that he was tired, lay down. He was almost immediately seized with convulsions and died in a few minutes. The deceased was a young man of 24 years and of more than ordinary intelligence. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married but a few weeks ago. Deputy Coroner Lewis A. Lipp, of Avondale, held an inquest on the body. No cause could be ascertained for the act, which is a surprise to the deceased's wide circle of acquaintances.

A Battle on a Bridge.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 8.—A number of laborers on the Philadelphia and Reading became engaged in a quarrel on the tracks two miles south of here. During the combat several of the men attempted to escape by running on a high trestling. Being pursued, they stopped in the middle of the structure and gave battle, during which Cusk Dulski had a knife driven at his neck which he escaped by ducking, but in so doing lost his balance and was dashed to pieces on the ground, seventy feet below.

Crime and Casualty at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 6.—A gang of roughs attacked John Buchanan, a wealthy young man of Ambler, while he was on his way on a lonely road. One of the gang shot, and it is feared fatally injured Buchanan. He was left a large fortune a year ago, since which time he has been drinking very hard. No arrest has yet been made.

Florence Rotlers, aged 14 years, was burned to death here. The unfortunate girl was playing around a bon fire when her clothing became ignited.

Smallpox Panic at Nanticoke.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 6.—A number of new cases of smallpox are reported at Nanticoke and there is considerable alarm among the 15,000 inhabitants. The council has been requested to close the schools and places of amusement. People who can afford to do so are leaving town.

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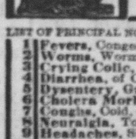

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14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelp and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		4 05 p m
Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.			
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25a m
" "	Montandon		1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
" "	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
" "	arrives Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 15 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accomod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 25 a m
" "	Montandon		2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M	P.M.	P.M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 06	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RECORD OF WRECKS.

An Appalling List of Victims of the Storm.

DEATH AND DISASTER ON THE DEEP

The Shores of the Chesapeake Strewn with the Wrecks of Unfortunate Schooners, and Dismasted Hulks Line the Beaches of Virginia—Many Lives and Much Treasure Lost—Norfolk Damaged to the Extent of Two Million Dollars.

NORFOLK, Va., April 9.—The terrible gale is at an end. The weather is bright and crispy, but Virginia beach is strewn with wrecks and many lives have been lost. The four masted schooner Berryman F. Poole, of Providence, for Baltimore, is ashore near Sea Tack station. The crew were rescued. The schooner Emma F. Hart, from Nassau for Boston, is ashore five miles south of Cape Henry. The crew were rescued by the Sea Tack life saving station with the breeches buoy. An unknown schooner, with both masts gone, is ashore three miles south of Sea Tack. Of her crew of five there is said to be only one survivor.

The steamship William Lawrence reports that the schooner Andrew Johnson, of Baltimore, for Rio, is ashore at York river. An unknown schooner is ashore off Old Point. The steamer Chatham, from Boston, passed, two miles northwest from Cape Henry lighthouse, the boom of a schooner moored to wreckage. An unknown schooner is on Willoughy Point with the seas breaking over her. The schooner Northampton in Cherrystone creek with crew of four men was blown out into the bay Saturday night and all on board lost. Schooner W. P. Davis is beached on Crany Island and the schooner Charles H. Sinnickson is ashore at Ocean View.

The schooner Hester A. Waters is ashore at Nansemond river, and the schooner George W. Covington has gone to pieces at the mouth of the Nansemond river. The schooners Eva Osborne and James S. Watson are ashore at Peg Point. The schooners Emily N. Burton and the Rising Sun were thrown up high and dry near West Norfolk. The schooner Godfrey is breaking up in Nansemond river, and the Carrie May is ashore at Western Branch. An unknown schooner with masts only visible is sunk off Ocean View. Two unknown vessels are ashore south of Smithfield creek. The long wharf at Seawell's Point is entirely swept away. An unknown schooner is ashore between Peg's Point and Crany Island.

The Old Dominion steamer Guyandotte reports that when twenty miles off the Virginia capes she attempted to secure the crew of four men lashed to the rigging of an unknown schooner, but was unsuccessful. The men were so exhausted that they could not help themselves and must have soon perished afterwards.

The schooners James Boyce and Charles H. Briggs were badly damaged at Lamber's Point. The schooner Fairwood Suffolk, of Salisbury, Md., is ashore in Nansemond river, and the schooners John W. Covington and Hester A. Waters foundered in Hampton Roads. The crews floated ashore on wreckage.

Two unknown schooners are ashore in York river. The schooner Petrel is sunk off Hampton. Many buildings at Ocean View were blown down and the roof of the Princess Anne hotel blown off. The steam tug Ida is ashore at Portsmouth and the schooner Watchful ashore at Pillner's Point.

The front of the Naval hospital grounds were seriously washed and damaged. Several local bridges at Portsmouth were carried away. The western branch draw bridge is gone. Large portions of the trestle work of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad and Atlantic and Danville railroad bridges throughout the county have been washed away. The Christian church in Berkely was blown to pieces and many houses were unroofed and otherwise injured.

The schooners Annie F. Clark, Robert Healy and Mary A. Irving are ashore above Berkeley flats. The schooner Annie is sunk off the flats. The total damage in this city and vicinity will aggregate $2,000,000. All the wharves along the Nansemond river have been washed away. The store of W. Williamson, at Sleepy Hall, was demolished and Clerk Woodward drowned.

Capt. Elijah J. Derche and two sons, of Portsmouth, are reported drowned from their vessel.

The steamer Georgia, which left Norfolk on Friday night, put into the Rappahanock for safety, but returned here last night with her joiner work badly strained and the vessel is otherwise injured. There was a panic among her passengers.

The Wyoming Conference.

WEST PITTSON, Pa., April 9.—The statistical report of the Wyoming Methodist conference presented, showed the church membership to be almost 40,000, with 345 churches valued at $1,500,000. For ministerial support the sum of $157,000 was raised, and for other works of the church $193,000. One of the features of the morning session was the taking from the superanuated list the name of Rev. William Bisby and making him an effective minister, he having already passed fifty-three years in the ministry, the return to the active ministry of the aged preacher was hailed with great applause.

Reduced Coal Tolls.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 9.—The several coal carrying roads met here and reduced the tolls on anthracite to city trade as follows: From Wyoming region to Philadelphia, 10 cents per ton on prepared sizes and 5 to 20 on pea, buckwheat, culm, to New York; 15 on prepared, 5 on pea, 20 on buckwheat; from Lehigh region, 10 on prepared and 20 on buckwheat to Philadelphia and New York; 25 to Buffalo bridges, and corresponding reductions to Lake Ontario ports and New York state points, and 50 cents to Chicago. The new rates go into effect on the 15th inst.

Threw Himself Before a Train.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—As a freight train going west had just passed the station at Bryn Mawr, the engineer was startled to see a man, presumably a tramp, take off his coat and throw himself in front of the engine. The whole train had passed over the man before it could be stopped. Upon going to the rear it was found that the man was cut in half. There was nothing about the man to identify him, and he was taken to Ardmore and taken in charge by Undertaker Josiah Pearce.

AT WASHINGTON.

The Senate Adjourns Sine Die—The Week's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president has appointed Cornelius Van Cott to be postmaster at New York to succeed H. G. Pearson, whose term expired on Tuesday.

Joel B. Erhardt was appointed collector of the port of New York.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The senate adjourned sine die yesterday. The nominations of Monday were all confirmed. The president sent in the name of Robert J. Fisher, of Chicago, to be assistant commissioner of patents. There were no other nominations of importance.

Riding Through Raging Flames.

CHAMBERLAIN, D. T., April 8.—The people on the passenger train from the east on the St. Paul road had an exciting experience near Mt. Vernon. A prairie fire was raging around the track and the engineer not knowing its extent ran into it, expecting to run through to safety in a few moments. He found the fire getting worse, however, and finally stopped, but could not run back as the flames behind had made the track unsafe. The passengers and train hands got out and fought the fire, but the danger kept increasing. Finally the engineer was forced to proceed, as to remain still would have been fatal. It was feared that the rails were warped and the passengers expected a terrible accident, but after what seemed a long period af suspense the train emerged from the smoke and flames safely. Several of the passengers who had engaged in fighting the flames were painfully burned. The women passengers were terribly agitated by their alarming experience.

The President's Southern Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is asserted that President Harrison has plainly given colored office seekers from the south who are here to understand that they have very little to expect from him. He proposes to recognize the protectionists of the south and to try in this way to make the dividing line of the parties not upon color, but upon the ecomic policy. The south is full of protectionists who have been always working with the Democrats because of the race situation in that section. It is said that many of these have signified their desire to join hands with the Republican protectionists making that the issue if they can come into the party with the proper recognition. The men who belong to this class are wealthy and intelligent—the active progressive men of the south. It is asserted that Mr. Harrison proposes to ease the way for them into the Republican party by eradicating the race question as an issue and recognizing eminent protectionists, former Democrats, as well as Republicans.

The Calliope at Sydney.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 5.—The British man-of-war Calliope, which ran out of the hurricane at Samoa and of whose safety fears have since been expressed, has arrived safely at this port. It transpires that before the hurricane came on every precaution had been taken on the Calliope. Five anchors had been dropped and everything made ready for a big blow. In the heighth of the storm the chains of four anchors snapped and the vessel commenced to drift. Capt. Kane then determined to leave the harbor, where the danger of being thrown on the reefs was imminent and reach, if possible, the open sea. This he eventually accomplished after a hard fight, during which the vessel made only a half a knot an hour. The seas that broke over the ship were tremendous and did much damage. No lives were lost, however. Thousands of people are flocking to the vessel and praise the pluck of Capt. Kane in bringing his ship through safely.

The Nanticoke All Right.

BOSTON, April 4.—It is reported here that the steamer Nanticoke has arrived at Key West and departed for Ruatan. All on board were well. The Nanticoke is the vessel which was supposed to have been in collision with the Haytian gunboat Conserva off Norfolk, Va., one day last week. Until the receipt of this news neither of these vessels has been heard of since that time, and the amount and character of the wreckage found floating in the vicinity led to the supposition that both vessels had gone down.

Women Will Run a Kansas Town.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., April 3.—A ticket composed entirely of ladies was placed in the field by the "bum" element of this town as an insult to those who were leaders in all good work. The better class of citizens all voted for them, and the result was that Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan was elected mayor and a full board of aldermen composed of the most prominent ladies in the town will aid her in administering affairs.

White Winged Peace Hovers Over Hayti.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Jimenes, Haustedt & Co., the New York representatives of Hippolyte, say they have information that Hippolyte is satisfied with the terms proposed to him by Legitime and that peace will probably be restored in Hayti soon.

Theologues Favor Prohibition.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 9.—The faculty and students of the Lutheran Theological seminary at this place unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the prohibitory amendment.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Rev. Edward K. Beecher, who fell under the cars at Brooklyn and had his left leg crushed, is doing well and may recover, notwithstanding his advanced age. The leg was amputated.

Twelve veteran American shipmasters will row President Harrison ashore from the Dispatch at the centennial naval pageant in New York.

The president issued a proclamation opening the new territory of Oklahoma to settlement.

In Pittsburg Edward Dietz killed his 3-year-old daughter, almost severing her head from her body, and then cut his own throat. The reason assigned by Mrs. Dietz for her husband's action was the fact that an older daughter had gone out to work as a domestic against her father's wishes.

Members of the French Patriotic league have been dismissed with a nominal fine.

The Duchess of Cambridge is dead.

A bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under 17 years of age, without the written consent of their parents and guardians, has passed to third reading in the Michigan legislature. It will be followed by an iron clad bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in any form, which, it is stated, has many advocates.

The wife of Theodore Thomas, the musician, died in New York.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using *Wolff's Acme Blacking* my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are put around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use cheaper.* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Try it on your Harness.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

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-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-

Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Bottom, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.

Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.

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General agents for Cortrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing. Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to

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SALESMEN WANTED

To handle our Specialties and Ornamental stock. Steady work at good pay. No experience necessary. Any man not afraid to work can succeed with us. Salary and expenses paid to good men, the year round. Success guaranteed Write for terms.

E. C SELOVER & Co.,
4m. Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y
feb1

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between H. W. Kreamer and G. W. Bushman, under the firm of Bushman & Kreamer, was dissolved on the first day of April last by mutual consent. All debts are to be received, and all debts are to be paid by G. W. Bushman who is authorized to settle debts due to, and by the company.

G. W. BUSHMAN,
H. W. KREAMER.

Centre Hall April 4, 1889.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 24 day of April, A. D. 1889, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The second and final account of Aaron W. Ulrich, executor of, &c., of Samuel Grape, or Krape late of Penn township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of William Bechdel and John Schenck, executors of, &c., of Delia S. Ritter, late of Liberty township, deceased.
3. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of Rachel Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The account of Leah Wolf, administratrix of, &c., of Emanuel Wolf, late of Harris township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of James H. Carner, administrator c. t. a. of Mary A. Pennington, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. The account of E. P. Jones, administrator of, &c., of Richard Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Isabella Hirlinger and W. F. Holt, administrators of the estate of C. P. Hirlinger, late of Philipsburg boro deceased.
8. The account of Flora O. Bairfoot, administratrix of, &c., of S. W. Bairfoot, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
9. The final account of John G. Uzzle, guardian of Martha A., Mary M and Clara E. Mulhollan, minor children of Rudolph Mulhollan, late of Burnside township deceased.
10. The first and final account of A. E. Clemsun, administrator of, &c., of Jane A. Bailey, late of Furguson township, deceased.
11. The final account of M L Rishel, executor of, &c., of Daniel Luse, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The account of Jonathan Harter, administrator of, &c., of George Brein, late of Gregg township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Margaret Love and J S Housman, administrators of, &c., of William C Love, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Mrs Mary E Osman, administrator of, &c., of Henry Osman, late of College township, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of James Lingle, and Wm B Mingle, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Lingle, late of Potter township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Robert Bryson, administrator of, &c., of James Bryson, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of Jesse Swartz, administrator of, &c., of I C Thompson, late of Walker township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of Henry Reinhart, Esq., executor of, &c., of George Fox, late of Harris township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of Angeline McBride, executrix of, &c., of Eve McBride, late of College township, deceased.
20. The first separate account of B. F. Arney, one of the executors of Jacob Arney, late of Potter townshine, deceased.
21. The separate and partial account of John J Arney, executor of, &c., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased.
22. The account of Daniel C Grove, guardian of James J Vonada, a minor child of Samuel Vonada, late of Marion township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of Thaddeus C S Gardner, acting executor of William R Miller, late of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, deceased.
24. The first and final account of John C Hite and John Shadle, trustees to sell the real estate of David Saddle, late of Benner township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of J W Gephart, administrator of, &c., of Thomas F Patton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
26. The first account of D S Keller, one of the administrators of John Hoffer, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
27. The account of Rebecca J Tipton, administratrix of, &c., of Absalom S Tipton, late of Howard township, deceased.
28. The first and final account of Nancy E Antes, acting administratrix of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
29. The account of William I Leathers and Nancy E Antes, administrators of, &c., of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
30. The account of D S Keller, Esq., ancillary administrator cum testamentic annexo of Jacob Baker, late of Warren county, Colorado, deceased.
31. The final account of Michael Hess, guardiad of Clara Stover, formerly Knarr, minor child of Susan Knarr, late of Harris township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

Bargains! -:- New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE HALL, PA. | CENTRE HALL, PA.

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Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
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SAFES!!!

OUR VICTOR

House & Office Safe

Is expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *farmers, lawyers, doctors, small storekeepers, postmasters, express and railroad agents, Township and County Officials, trustees, retired business men and families,* for a first-class fire-proof, burglar-proof combination lock safe adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. The Victor is first-class in every respect, warranted fire-proof, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe our new non pickable combination lock, and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickle plated. Interior nicely fitted up with subtreasuries, book spaces, and pigeon holes.

No. 1, Farmer's Safe,	135 lbs.	No. 4, Postal Service and Office Safe,	800 lbs.
No. 2, Household Safe,	250 lbs.	No. 5, County Official's Safe,	1200 lbs.
No. 3, Dealers and Office Safe,	600 lbs.	No. 6, General Business Safe,	1800 lbs.

We also manufacture a full line of Iron Treasury Boxes, also Fire Proof Bond, Mortgages and Note Boxes, at very low prices. PRICES—We monopolize our branch of the safe business, yet we sell at prices fully 50 to 80 per cent. lower than other companies. Thousands of our safes are in use in every state and territory. We will send free to any address illustrated catalouge of safes, locks, and our full line of manufacture. Also testimonial and reference sheets. DON'T under any circumstances buy safes until you have corresponded with us. We can save you money. You will find us entirely reliable and responsible.

We are Sole Owners of Patents and sole manufactures of the VICTOR SAFES.

We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents. Parties claiming to make a specialty of this brach of the safe business and selling a line of similar sizes are imitators of our business and are FRAUDS. Buy none but the Victor Safes, either from us or our general agents. A list of the Patents owned by us:
December 29, '85; June 7, '87; October 11, '87; November 1, '87; October 2, '88, and several others pending. We invite merchants and others to write to us at once when this advertisement appears, stating the name of paper in which they find it and we will make them a special proposition on a safe.

CATALOGUES, TESTIMONIALS, ETC., FREE.

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The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

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Terms reasonable, good sample room on first floor

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W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Tough Things in the Bible.

"In which are some things hard to be understood." II Peter 3:16.

The Bible is the most common-sense book in all the world. But there are many things in it which require explanation. It all depends on the mood in which you come to this grand old book. You may take hold of the handle of the sword or its sharp edge. You may employ on its mysteries the rule of multiplication or substraction. There are things, as my text suggests, hard to be understood, but I shall solve some of them, hoping to leave upon all honest-minded people the impression that if four or five of them can be explained, perhaps they may all be explained.

Hard thing the first. The Bible says the world was created in six days, while

GEOLOGY

says it was hundreds of thousands of years in process of building, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." "In the beginning." There you can roll in ten million years if you want to. There is no particular date given—no contest between science and revelation. Though the world may have been in process of creation for millions of years, suddenly and quickly, and in one week, it may have been fitted up for man's residence. Just as a great mansion may have been many years in building, and yet in one week it may be curtained and chandeliered and cushioned and upholstered for a bride and groom.

You are not compelled to believe that the world was made in our six days. It may not have been a day of twenty-four hours, the day spoken of in the first chapter; it may have been God's day, and a thousand years with Him are as one day, "And the evening and the morning were the first day"—God's day. "And the evening and the morning were the second day"—God's day. "And the evening and the morning were the sixth day"—God's day. You and I living in the seventh day, the Sabbath of the world, the day of Gospel redemption, the grandest day of all the week in which each day may have been made up of thousands of years.

THE CREATION OF LIGHT.

The Bible represents that light was created on Monday, and the sun was not created until Thursday. Just think of it! a book declaring that light was created three days before the sun shone! Why, don't you know that heat and electricity emit light independent of the sun? Beside that, when the earth was in process of condensation, it was surrounded by thick vapors and the discharge of many volcanoes in the primary period, and all this obscuration may have hindered the light of the sun from falling on the earth until that Thursday morning. Beside that, David Brewster and Herschel the astronomer, and all the modern men of their class, agree in the fact that the sun is not light, that it is an opaque mass, that it is only the candlestick that holds the light, a phosphorescent atmosphere floating around it, changing and changing, so it is not to be at all wondered at, that not until that Thursday morning its light fell on the earth. Beside that, the rocks in crystallization emit light. There is light from a thousand surfaces, the alkalies, for instance. The metallic bases emit light. There was a time in the history of the world when there were thousands of miles of liquid granite flaming with light. Beside that, it has been found that there are burned-out volcanoes in other worlds which, when they were in explosion and activity, must have cast forth an insufferable light, throwing a glare all over our earth. Beside that, there are the Aurora Borealis and the Aurora Anchalis.

Another hard thing:

THE STORY OF THE DELUGE

and Noah's ark. They say that from the account there it must have rained eight hundred feet of water each day in order that it might be fifteen cubits above the hills. They say that the ark could not have been large enough to contain "two of every sort," for there would have been hundreds of thousands and hundreds of thousands of creatures. They say that these creatures would have come from all lands and all zones. They say there was only one small window in the ark, and that would not have given fresh air to keep the animals inside the ark from suffocation. They say that the ark finally landed on a mountain seventeen thousand feet high. They say they do not believe the story. Neither do I. There is no such story in the Bible. I will tell you what the Bible story is. I must say that I have changed my mind in regard to some matters which once were to me very mysterious. They are no more mysterious. This is

THE KEY TO THE FACTS.

This is the story of an eye-witness, Noah, his story incorporated afterward by Moses in the account. Noah described the scene just as it appeared to him. He saw the flood and he fathomed its depth. As far as eye could reach everything was covered up, from horizon to horizon, or, as it says "under the whole heaven." He did not refer to the Sierra Nevadas, or to Mount Washington, for America had not been discovered; or, if it had been discovered, he could not have seen so far off. He is giving the testimony of an eye-witness. God speaks after the manner of men when he says everything went under, and Noah speaks after the manner of men when he says everything did go under. An eye-witness. There is no need of thinking that the kangaroo leaped the ocean or that the polar bear came down from the ice.

Why did the deluge come? It came for the purpose of destroying the outrageous inhabitants of the then thinly-populated earth, nearly all the population, probably, very near the ark before it was launched. What would have been the use of submerging North and South America, or Europe, or Africa, when they were not inhabited? And as to the sceptical suggestion that in order to have the water as deep as the Bible states, it must have rained eight hundred feet every day, I reply, the Bible distinctively declares that the most of the flood rose instead of falling. Before the account where it says "the windows of heaven were opened," it says, "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up." All the geologists agree in saying that there are caverns in the earth filled with water; and they rushed forth, and all the lakes and rivers forsook their bed. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, and then the windows of heaven were opened. Is it a strange thing that we should be asked to believe in this flood of the Bible, when geologists tell us that again and again and again the dry earth has been drowned out? Just open your geology and you will read of twenty floods. Is it not strange that infidel scientists wanting us to believe in the twenty floods of geological discovery, should, as soon as we believe in one flood of the Bible, pronounce us *non compos mentis*?

Well, then another thing, in regard to

THE SIZE OF THE ARK.

Instead of being a mud-scow, as some of these sceptics would have us understand, it was a magnificent ship, nearly as large as the Great Eastern, three times the size of an ordinary man-of-war. At the time in the world when ship-building was unknown, God had this vessel constructed, which turned out to be almost in the same proportions as our stanchest modern vessel. After thousands of years of experimenting in naval architecture and in ship-carpentry, we have at last got up to Noah's ark, that ship leading all the fleets of the world on all the oceans. Well, Noah saw the animal creation going into this ark. He gave the account of an eye-witness. They were the animals from the region where he lived; for the most part they were animals useful to man, and if noxious insects or poisonous reptiles went in, it was only to discipline the patience, and to keep alert the generations after the flood. He saw them going in. There were a great number of them, and he gives the account of

AN EYE-WITNESS.

They went in two and two of all flesh. Years ago I was on a steamer on the river Tay, and I came to Perth, Scotland. I got off, and I saw the most wonderful agricultural show that I had ever witnessed. There were horses and cattle such as Rosa Bonheur never sketched, and there dogs such as the loving pencil of Edwin Landseer never portrayed, and there were sheep and fowl, and creatures of all sorts. Suppose that "two and two" of all the creatures of that agricultural show were put upon the Tay steamer to be transported to Dundee, and the next day I should be writing home to America and giving an account of the occurrence, I would have used the same general phraseology that Noah used in regard to the embarkation of the brute creation in the ark—I would have said that they went in two and two of every sort. I would not have meant six hundred thousand. A common sense man myself, I would suppose that the people who read the letter were common-sense people.

"But how could you get them into the ark?" ask infidel scientists. "How could they be induced to go into the ark? He would have to pick them out and drive them in, and coax them in." Could not the same God who gave instinct to the animal inspire that

INSTINCT TO SEEK FOR SHELTER

from the storm? However, nothing more than ordinary animal instinct was necessary. Have you never been in the country when an August thunder storm was coming up, and heard the cattle moan at the bars to get in, and seen the affrighted fowl go upon the perch at noonday, and heard the affrighted dog and cat calling at the door, supplicating entrance? And are you surprised that, in that age of the world, when there were fewer places of shelter for dumb beasts, at the muttering and rumbling and flashing and quaking and darkening of an approaching deluge, the animal creation came moaning and bleating to the sloping embankment reaching up to the ancient Great Eastern, and passed in? I have owned horses and cattle, and sheep and dogs, but I never had a horse or a cow or a sheep or a dog that was so stupid it did not know enough to come in when it rained. And then, that one window in the ark which afforded so poor ventilation to the creatures there assembled—that small window in the ark which excites so much mirthfulness on the part of infidels. If they knew as much Hebrew as you could put on your little finger-nail they would have known that that word translated window there means window-course. Those

IGNORANT INFIDELS

do not know a window-pane from twenty windows. So if there is any criticism of the ark, there seems to be too much window for such a long storm. And as to the other charge, that the windows of the ark must have been kept shut, and consequently all inside would have perished from suffocation, I have to say that there are people in this house to-day who, all the way from Liverpool to Barnegat lighthouse, and for two weeks, were kept under deck, the hatches battened down because of the storm. Some of you, in the old-time sailing vessels, were kept nearly a month with the hatches down because of some long storm.

Then infidels say that the ark landed on a mountain seventeen thousand feet high, and that, of course, as soon as the animals came forth they would all be frozen in the ice. That is geographical ignorance! Ararat is not merely the name for a mountain, but for a hilly district, and it may have been a hill one hundred feet high, or five hundred, or a thousand feet high on which the ark alighted. Noah measured the depth of the water above the hill, and it is fifteen cubits, or twenty-seven feet.

We are not dependent upon the Bible for the story of the flood, entirely. All ages, and all literatures have traditions, broken traditions, indistinct traditions, but still traditions. The old books of the

PERSIANS TELL ABOUT THE FLOOD

at the time of Ahriman, who so polluted the earth that it had to be washed by a great storm. The traditions of the Chaldeans say that in the time when Xisuthrus was king, there was a great flood, and he put his family and his friends in a large vessel, and all outside of them were destroyed, and after a while the birds went forth, and they came back, and their claws were tinged with mud. Lucian and Ovid, celebrated writers, who had never seen the Bible, described a flood in the time of Deucalion. He took his friends into a boat, and the animals came running to him in pairs. So all lands, and all ages, and all literatures, seem to have a broken and indistinct tradition of a calamity which Moses, here incorporating Noah's account, so grandly, so beautifully, so accurately, so solemnly records.

JOSHUA'S MIRACLE.

Another hard thing to be understood: The story that the sun and moon stood still to allow Joshua to complete his victory. Infidel scientists declare that an impossibility. But if a man have brain and strength enough to make a clock, can he not start it and stop it, and start it again and stop it again? If a machinist have strength and brain enough to make a corn-thresher, can he not start it and stop it, and start it again and stop it again? If God have strength and wisdom to make the clock of the universe, the great machinery of the worlds, has He not strength enough and wisdom enough to start it and stop it, and start it again and stop it again? Or stop one wheel, or stop twenty wheels, or stop all the wheels? Is the clock stronger than the clockmaker? Does the corn-thresher know more than the machinist? Is the universe mightier than its God? But people ask how could the moon have been seen to stop in the daytime? Well, if you have never seen the moon in the daytime, it is because you have not been a very diligent observer of the heavens. Besides that, it was not necessary for the world literally to stop. By unusual refraction of the sun's rays the day might have been prolonged. So that, while the earth continued on its path in the heavens, it figuratively stopped. You must remember that these Bible authors used

THE VERNACULAR OF THEIR DAY,

just as you and I say the sun went down. The sun never goes down. We simply describe what appears to the eye. Within a short space of time, astronomers tell us, thirteen worlds have burned down. From their observatory they notice first that the worlds look like other worlds, then they became a deep red, showing they were on fire; then they became ashen, showing they were burned down; then they disappeared, showing that even the ashes were scattered. Now, I say, if God can start a world, and swing a world, and destroy a world, He could stop one or two of them without a great deal of exertion, or He could by unusual refraction of the sun's rays continue the illumination

But infidel scientists say it would have been belittling for other worlds to stop on account of such a battle. Why, sirs, what Yorktown was for revolutionary times, and what Gettysburg was in our civil contest, and what Sedan was in the Franco-German war, and what Waterloo was in the Napoleonic destiny—that was this battle of Joshua against the five armies of Gideon. It was that battle that changed the entire course of history. It was a battle to Joshua as important as though a battle now should occur in which England and the United States and France and Germany and Italy and Turkey and Russia should fight for victory or annihilation. However much any other world, solar, lunar, or stellar, might be hastened in its errand of light, it would be excusable if it lingered in the heavens for a little while, and put down its sheaf of beams, and gazed on such an Armageddon.

In the early part of this century there was what was called

THE DARK DAY.

Some of these aged men perhaps may remember it. It is known in history as the "Dark Day." Workmen at noon went to their homes, and courts and legislatures adjourned. No astronomers have ever been able to explain that dark day. Now, if God can advance the night earlier than its time, can he not adjourn the night until after its time? I often used to hear my father describe at night—I think he said it was in 1833—when his neighbors aroused him in great alarm. All the heavenly bodies seemed to be in motion. People thought our earth was coming to its destruction. Tens of thousands of stars shooting. No astronomers have ever been able to explain that star-shooting. Now, does not your common sense teach you that if God could start and stop tens of thousands of worlds or meteors, He could start and stop two worlds?

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

Then there is the Bible statement that a whale swallowed Jonah and ejected him upon the dry ground in three days. If you will go to the museum at Nantucket, Mass., you will find the skeleton of a whale large enough to swallow a man. I said to the janitor, while I was standing in the museum, "Why, it does not seem from the looks of this skeleton that that story in the Book of Jonah is so very improbable, does it?" "Oh, no," he replied, "it does not. There is a cavity in the mouth of the common whale large enough for a man to live in it. There have been sharks found again and again, with an entire human body in them. Besides that, the Bible says nothing about a whale. It says, "The Lord prepared a great fish;" and there are scientists who tell us that there were sea monsters in other days that make the modern whale seem very insignificant. I know in one place in the New Testament it speaks of the whale as appearing in the occurrence I have just mentioned, but the word may just as well be translated "sea monster"—any kind of a sea monster. Procopius says, in the year 532, a sea monster was slain which had for fifty years destroyed ships. I suppose this sea monster that took care of Jonah may have been one of the great sea monsters that could have easily taken down a prophet, and he could have lived there three days if he had kept in motion so as to keep the gastric juices from taking hold of him and destroying him, and at the end of three days the monster would naturally be sick enough to regurgitate Jonah.

Besides that, my friends, there is one word which explains the whole thing. It says, "The Lord prepared a great fish." If a ship carpenter prepare a vessel to carry Texan beeves to Glasgow, I suppose it can carry Texan beeves; if a ship carpenter prepare a vessel to carry coal to one of the northern ports, I suppose it can carry coal; if a ship-carpenter prepare a vessel to carry passengers to Liverpool, I suppose it can carry passengers to Liverpool; and if the Lord prepared a fish to carry one passenger, I suppose it could carry a passenger, and the ventilation have been all right.

So all the strange things in the Bible can be explained if you wish them explained. And you can build them into a beautiful and healthful fire for your hearth, or you can with them put

YOUR IMMORTAL INTERESTS

into conflagration. But you had better decide about the veracity of the Bible very soon. I want this morning to caution you against putting off making up your mind about this book. Ever since 1772 there has been great discussion as to who was the author of Junius' Letters, those letters so full of sarcasm and vituperation and power. The whole English nation stirred up with it. More than a hundred volumes written to discuss that question: "Who was Junius?" "Who wrote the letters of Junius?" Well, it is an interesting question to discuss, but still, after all, it makes but little practical difference to you and to me who Junius was, whether Sir Philip Francis or Lord Chaltham, or John Horne Tooke, or Horace Walpole, or Henry Grattan, or any one of the forty-four men who were seriously charged with the authorship. But it is an absorbing question, it is a practical question, it is

AN OVERWHELMING QUESTION

to you and to me, the authorship of this Holy Bible—whether the Lord God of heaven and earth or a pack of dupes, scoundrels or impostors. We cannot afford to adjourn that question a week or a day or an hour, any more than a sea-captain can afford to say: "Well, this is a very dark night. I have really lost my bearings; there is a light out there; I don't know whether it is a lighthouse or a false light on the shore, I don't know what it is; but I'll just go to sleep and in the morning I'll find out." In the morning the vessel might be on the rocks and the beach strewn with the white faces of the dead crew. Oh, my friends, I want you to understand that in our deliberation, about this Bible we are not at calm anchorage, but we are rapidly coming toward the coast, and I must know whether it is going to be harbor or shipwreck,

I was so glad to read in the papers of the fact that the steamship *Edam* had come safely into harbor. A week before, the *Persian Monarch*, plowing its way toward the Narrows, a hundred miles out, saw the signals of distress, bore down upon the vessel, and found it was

THE STEAMSHIP "EDAM."

She had lost her propeller. She had two hundred passengers on board. The merciful captain of the *Persian Monarch* endeavored to bring her in, but the tow-line broke. He fastened it again, but the sea was rough, and the tow-line broke again. Then the night came on, and the merciful captain of the *Persian Monarch* "lay to," thinking in the morning he could give rescue to the passengers. The morning came, but during the night the steamship *Edam* had disappeared, and the captain of the *Persian Monarch* brought his vessel into harbor saying how sad he felt because he could not give complete rescue to that lost ship. I am glad that afterward another vessel saw her, and brought her into safety. But when I saw the story of that steamship *Edam*, drifting, drifting, drifting, I do not know where, but with no rudder, no lighthouse, no harbor, no help, I said: "That is a sceptic, that is an infidel, drifting, drifting, drifting, not knowing where he drifts." And then when I thought of the *Persian Monarch* anchored in harbor, I said:

"THAT IS A CHRISTIAN,

that is a man who does all he can on the way crossing the sea to help others, coming, perhaps, through a very rough voyage into the harbor, there safe and safe forever." Would God that there might be some one to-day who would go forth and bring in these souls that are drifting. In this assemblage, how many—a score, shall I say, or a hundred, or a thousand?—not quite certain about anything. Drifting, drifting, drifting. Oh, how I would like to tow them in! I throw you this cable. Lay hold of that cable of the Gospel! Lay hold of it! I invite you all in. The harbor is wide enough, large enough for all the shipping. Come in, O you wanderers of the deep. Drift no more, drift no more. Come into the harbor. See the glorious lighthouse of the Gospel. "Peace on earth, good will to men." Come into the harbor. God grant that it may be said of all of you who are now drifting in your unbelief as it might have been said of the passengers of the steamship *Edam*, and as it was said centuries ago of the wrecked corn-ship of Alexandria, "It came to pass that they all escaped safe to land."

Church Titles.

An archbishop is a high bishop, and is the chief of the clergy of a province. A vicar general is an assistant to an archbishop or bishop. A "vicar" is one who supplies the place of another; so the vicar general takes the bishop's place on occasions when the latter does not need to exercise episcopal authority. He is chancellor of the diocese generally; to use a military term, he is the bishop's adjutant. A domestic chaplain of the pope is called monsignor; this is a sort of brevet title. It means literally, "My lord." Just as a sovereign's attendants are lords and ladies, so the pope's are made lords by receiving the title of "monsignor."

Table mats made of seine twine are exceedingly durable. They will wash well, and two sets of them will last almost a life time.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, it will make them smooth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY APRIL 14, 1889.

The Rejected Son.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 12:1-12. Memory verses, 6-8.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus Finishing His Work.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *I have glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do.*—John 17:4.

LESSON TOPIC: *Deprecating a Rejection.*

Lesson Outline: 1. The Servants Rejected, vs. 1-5. 2. The Son Rejected, vs. 6-8. 3. The Doom Incurred, vs. 9-12.

GOLDEN TEXT: *He came unto his own, and his own received him not.*—John 1:11.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 12:1-12. Deprecating a rejection.
T.—Matt. 21:33-46. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 20:9-19. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—Acts 13:44-52. God's servants rejected.
F.—Acts 18:1-23. God's servants rejected.
S.—John 13:28-40. God's Son rejected.
S.—Matt. 23:23-39. The woe of rejection.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SERVANTS REJECTED.

I. The Vineyard:

A man planted a vineyard, and set a hedge about it (1).
O God....behold, and visit the vine (Psa. 80:14).
My wellbeloved had a vineyard in a very fruitful hill (Isa. 5:1).
What could have been done more to my vineyard? (Isa. 5:4).
The vineyard of the Lord....is the house of Israel (Isa. 5:7).

II. The Messengers:

He sent....that he might receive.... of the fruits (2).
What man....hath planted a vineyard, and hath not used the fruit? (Deut. 20:6).
He looked that it should bring forth grapes (Isa. 5:2).
He sent his servants....to receive his fruits (Matt. 21:34).
Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not the fruit? (1 Cor. 9:7.)

III. The Rejection:

Beating some, and killing some (5).
Beat one, and kill another, and stoned another (Matt. 21:35).
They took him, and beat him, and sent him away empty (Mark 12:3).
They cast him out of the city, and stoned him (Acts 7:58).
They were stoned, they were sawn asunder (Heb. 11:37).

1. "Let it out to husbandmen." (1) The good vineyard; (2) The reasonable letting; (3) The just demand; (4) The wicked refusal.
2. "That he might receive....of the fruits." (1) The fruits borne; (2) The share expected.—(1) The owner: (2) The vineyard; (3) The fruits; (4) The husbandmen.
3. "They took him, and beat him, and sent him away empty." (1) Seizure; (2) Abuse; (3) Fraud.—(1) The claim refused; (1) The messenger abused; (3) The owner despised.

II. THE SON REJECTED.

I. The Beloved Son:

He had yet one, a beloved son (6).
He sent unto them his son (Matt. 21:37).
I will send my beloved son (Luke 20:13).
He gave his only begotten Son (John 3:16).
God, sending his own Son,...condemned sin (Rom. 8:3).

II. The Murderous Plot:

This is the heir; come, let us kill him (7).
He must....suffer many things,....and be killed (Matt. 16:21).
That they might take Jesus by subtilty, and kill him (Matt. 26:4).
The Jews sought the more to kill him (John 5:18).
Is not this he whom they seek to kill? (John 7:25).

III. The Crowning Crime:

They took him, and killed him, and cast him forth (8).
They....cast him forth,....and killed him (Matt. 21:39).
There they crucified him (Luke 23:33).
Him,....ye....did crucify and slay Acts 2:23).
Jesus, whom ye slew, hanging him on a tree (Acts 5:30).

1. "He had yet one, a beloved son: he sent him." (1) The rejected servants; (2) The remaining son; (3) The final appeal.
2. "Come, let us kill him." A murderous plot (1) Devised; (2) Announced; (3) Executed.—(1) The plot in the vineyard; (2) The plot at Calvary.
3. "They took him, and killed him, and cast him forth." (1) The son captured; (2) The son killed; (3) The son cast out.

III. THE DOOM INCURRED.

I. Fear:

They feared the multitude:....and they left him (12).
When your fear cometh as a storm (Prov. 1:27).
The wicked flee when no man pursueth (Prov. 28:1).
For fear of him the watchers did quake (Matt. 28:4).
A certain fearful expectation of judgment (Heb. 10:27).

II. Defeat:

The stone....rejected,....was made the head of the corner (10).
The kingdom of God shall be taken away from you (Matt. 21:43).
He will give the vineyard unto others (Luke 20:16).
Till he hath put all his enemies under his feet (1 Cor. 15:25).
In the name of Jesus every knee should bow (Phil. 2:10).

III. Destruction.

He will come and destroy the husbandmen (9).
He....shall suddenly be broken, and that without remedy (Prov. 29:1).
It fell: and great was the fall thereof (Matt. 7:27).
He will miserably destroy those miserable men (Matt. 21:41).
These shall go away into eternal punishment (Matt. 25:46).

2. "He will come and destroy the husbandmen. (1) Indignant approach; (2) Deserved penalty.—(1) The terrific coming; (2) The complete destruction.
2. "The stone which the builders rejected." (1) The stone; (2) The builders; (3) The rejection.
3. "The same was made the head of the corner." (1) Rejected of men; (2) Exalted of God.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

JESUS REJECTED.

Rejection foretold (Psa. 2:2, 3; Isa. 53:3).
Rejection recorded (John 1:10, 11; John 5:43).
Illustrated in his personal ministry (Mark 10:21, 22; Luke 9:53; 19:14; John 6:66; 18:39, 40; 19:15; Acts 2:22, 23).
Illustrated in his servants' ministry (Matt. 10:14. 15; Acts 13:45, 46: 17:32, 33; 19:9; 1 Cor. 1:22, 23).
Penalty of rejection (Matt. 21:41; Luke 19:27; John 3:18, 36).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The account of Mark (Mark 11:11) plainly indicates that our Lord returned to Bethany on the evening of the triumphal entry to Jerusalem after looking "round about upon all things" in the temple. On the next morning he cursed the fig-tree as they were going to Jerusalem (Mark 11:12-14). During that day he cleansed the temple (Mark 11:15-18), the children shouting hosannas (Matt. 21:15-17). On the morning of the next day, after another night spent in Bethany, the fig-tree was noticed as withered away, and the incident explained (Mark 11:19-25), Matthew combining the events of the two mornings (Matt. 21:18-22). With the entrance into the temple on this (third) day, there began a series of controversies, of which the lesson forms a part. The rulers began the attack by asking our Lord his authority, doubtless referring to the cleansing of the temple. This assault was defeated by a counter-question in regard to the baptism of John. The inability to reply proved that the cavilers had no moral right to challenge his authority (Mark 11:27-33. Matthew adds at this point the parable of the two sons, which was applicable to the reception given to the Baptist (Matt. 21:28-32). Then comes the parable of the lesson.

The place was the temple, probably in the court of the Israelites. The time, as indicated above, was Tuesday, 12th Nisan, April 4, year of Rome 783, —A. D. 30.

Parallel passages: Matthew 21:33-46; Luke 20:9-19.

A Picture of Married Life.

Dr. Aikman, in Life at Home, gives a picture of the domestic circle which some husbands would do well to study; for they would without doubt derive great benefit from it. What we refer to especially is the indifference of many husbands to the arduous household duties of their wives. Many a man seems to regard these duties of the wife, as not to be compared, for a moment, with those which engross his attention. When business has perplexed him and when he is pressed down by the weight of care and anxiety, he expects, when he comes home at night, to have his wife's sympathy and encouragement, never imagining that during the same day anything could have occurred to perplex and trouble his wife. He returns from his work shop or office, soured, perhaps, by some bad bargain, or annoyed by stupid workmen, or unreasonable employer, or morose from some ill-spoken word, and expects to be received with smiles. It matters not how surly his looks may be, he expects his wife to be, in dress, in countenance, in word, all sweetness and amibility. He may have no pleasant word, may take his place moodily at the table, but his wife's words he expects to be affectionate and her looks full only of gladness. "What can my wife have to trouble her, all these household affairs are but trivial matters, compared with men's business affairs." During this same day the poor little wife has gone through a long and weary routine of arduous and annoying household duties. She has been toiling with family work and vexatious care till her heads aching and feet and hand and heart are sore with the worry. The tea is dispatched silently, very likely with sombre complaints over the trials he has had during the day, or the badness of the times, and then the evening paper is taken in hand and read over and over until the very advertisements are devoured, or the readers face is bowed upon the crumpled page in sleep. Or, if he be not weary enough for that he seizes his hat and rushes for the Reading Room, or more probably for the lounging place where such as he do congregate; there, with fragment of cigar in his hand and desultory talk from his lips, he lingers till the noise of the closing shutters warns him to leave. He goes at last home again, because he can go nowhere else. Meanwhile the wife has, with a heavy heart and tired step, got the little ones into bed and, as best she could, has worn away the long hours of the evening in loneliness.

Should a thought of his selfishness or injustice cross the mind of the husband, he responds, with ready self complacency, "I require relaxation, and must see my friends." The night is witness of the same or greater lack of sympathy. Perhaps the babe is not well, and is restless. But that is not his business, It matters not that the poor, pale wife has had the child in her arms through the long day—a days work with a sick babe, one of the weariest of mortal coils—he must not be disturbed. I have known such a husband provide a distant sleeping apartment that he might not be disturbed, and he snoring in deep unconsciousness while a frail wife, with swollen eyes, and limbs that almost refuse to obey an iron will, was walking to and fro with his child.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them into the sun.

Is It Genuine?

Probably thousands of people in this section of country, and this section is no exception to any other in this respect in the United States, have read the report said to have been written by Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D., Analyst of Foods and Medicines, New York State Board of Health and Professor of Chemistry in the Rochester, N. Y., University, stating that all of the Safe Remedies manufactured by H. H. Warner & Co., were pure and wholesome, nor did any of them contain any mercury or deleterious substance. To shorten the controversy, however, we will give Professor Lattimore's report entire:

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER,
CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formulæ of the several medicines manufactured and sold under the general designation of "Warner's Safe Remedies. I have investigated the processes of manufacture which are conducted with extreme care and according to the best methods. I have taken from the Laboratory samples of all the articles used in the preparation of these medicines, as well as the several medicines in which they enter. I have also purchased from different druggists in this city "Warner's Safe Remedies," and upon critical examination *I find them all entirely free from mercury and from poisonous and deleterious substances.*

S. A. LATTIMORE, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Analyst of Foods and Medicines, New York State Board of Health, Professor of Chemistry, University of Rochester, N. Y.

We cannot think that a firm of the standing of H. H. Warner & Co. would dare publish such a statement if it were untrue, and we now have that firm's authority to say to our readers that it is absolutely and unqualifiedly true in every particular.

FARM NOTES.

CATTLE.—Cattle that are necessarily fed upon coarse food in winter should be amply provided with salt. A small quantity of meal of some kind, but most especially linseed meal or cotton seed meal, will be useful and a safeguard against the prevalent diseases of the season. Pasturing in swamp meadows will produce and aggravate the frequent foot ailments caused by constant moisture and the presence of mud or sand between the claws. Cleanliness will prevent this evil. Sore feet should be treated promptly. An excellent remedy for sore feet and wounds in animals of all kinds is an ointment made in this way: melt together four ounces of lard, one ounce Burgundy pitch and one ounce Venice turpentine; stir in one ounce of spirits of turpentine, two drams of acetate of copper. Stir until cold and keep in an earthen jar. Sore feet of cows, oxen or sheep, should be washed and dried and then dressed with this ointment daily. It is a good thing to have in the stable. Keep up the feed of milking cows. Shelter them at night. Cold uses up cream. Give salt regularly and a few ears of soft corn and a mangel or two twice a day.

A GOOD WORD FOR WEEDS.—Weeds are plenty in the wrong place. They all probably have their right places and their use somewhere in nature's economy, though these are sometimes hard to appreciate. The most of them may serve to keep some desolate spot from being entirely bare, and the decay of their repeated generations, furnish mould to the ground, and may in time make it fit to bear something better. They all too, have elements of beauty, and these will reveal themselves to every one who diligently searches for them. Even the most forbidding are revealed under microscopic inspection as objects of rare beauty. Many of them, if they were not weeds, would be prised as rare flowers, and some of them have been such.

LINSEED TEA FOR SICK HORSES.—Linseed tea is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same; tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts, and favors healthy action. We have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities during the past month, for horses laboring under the prevailing influenza; they seemed to derive much good from it, and generally drank with avidity.

THE hen house should have a tight roof and walls. If the shingles are old and admit the wet, then surely trouble will ensue. Damp floors will be sure to bring colds, and these neglected soon develop into roup, the most difficult disease to control known to the poultry yard. Stop the leaks, patch the roof, seal up the cracks, and so keep the hens healthy, for surely they will not produce eggs if diseased.

ONE of the worst and most hopeless features of the present unprofitable dairying is the fact that so few of our dairymen know just what they are doing and whether all of their cows or any of them pay cost. So many farmers fail to keep accurate accounts of their operations that it often takes them years to ascertain positively whether they are gaining or losing by their operations and by what ones they gain and what they lose.

TO DESTROY THE CANADA THISTLE.—Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher and fancy farmer, claimed to have solved the problem of getting rid of the Canada thistle. He said: The only way to exterminate the weed is to plant it for a crop and propose to make money out of it. The worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, spiders will web it, birds will peck it, heat will scorch it, cold will freeze it, rains will drown it, and mildew and blight will cover it.

AN excellent mixture of hay for all classes of stock is one-third clover-hay with timothy and redtop, which is much better than either one alone, as the mixture is more complete in food elements. It should be fed with an allowance of ground grain or so.

A HONEYMOONING PROFESSOR.—It was in Waukesha last summer that a Chicago woman became acquainted with a distinguished professor from the East. He was a man of grave and dignified demeanor, and inspired the somewhat flippant Chicago woman with no little awe. With the professor was his young wife, a particularly quiet young woman, who seldom spoke. The Chicago woman, being left alone with them, undertook to furnish the chat.

"I was sitting out here on the piazza last night," said she, "after every one had left, and I chanced to overhear a scrap of conversation from one of the windows. I don't suppose a serious gentleman like yourself, Professor, will be at all interested, and I tell it for the amusement of your wife. The voices floating out were those of a man and woman, and I heard the man say:

'Poor 'ittle birdie, is oo afraid to be all alone in de world wid a great big horrid man?'"

HORRIBLE, BUT TRUE,—"There is just one thing I want for a birthday present," purred Mrs. Jones as her husband sat reading his paper.

"H'm! Want must be your master'" snarled Jones. "What is it! Out with it!"

"It is a framed picture of the blind Nydia that I saw on the avenue. Will you get it, dear?"

"No," said Jones, shortly. "I'm not such a Nydia't."

AN EXPLANATION. — There was company at dinner and Bobby's mother was somewhat surprised when Bobby refused pie.

"Why, Bobby," remarked one of the guests, "aren't you fond of pie?"

"Yes, ma'am, I'm as fond of it as any little boy, but my sister made that pie."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Mr. Smarteye—What is the difference between a lawyer and a doctor?

Friend—I don't know what you mean.

"You see when the lawyer has a case it lasts for years and years, but when a doctor gets a case, he generally makes quick work of it. See?"

CRUSHED.—Freshleigh—Don't you feel rather chilly, Miss Beaconhill?

Miss Beaconhill—Yes, I *am* rather cold, Mr. Freshleigh.

Freshleigh, meaningly — Feel as though you'd like to have a little something around you?

Miss Beaconhill, crushingly—Not a *little* something, Mr. Freshleigh.

MAUD—And you are really engaged to Mr. Hawkins, Ethel?

Ethel—Yes. I hardly know whether I love him or not, but he was so earnest I could not refuse him.

"Yes, I know. When I refused him last summer he told me he was going to marry somebody or bust before Christmas."

DENTIST—What can I do for you, Madam?

Mrs. O'Rahilly, suddenly rich—I want yez to be afther pryin' the amalgum fillin' out o' me back tooth an' puttin' in gould. Since Dinnis got the coontract on their new aquedook 'tis not the expense we be mindin' in any ways.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mill's, S. C.

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To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
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Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

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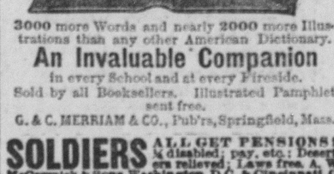

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Young lady—Go away! You never see the sun rise. At that hour you are fast asleep.

"Fast asleep at sunrise! Why, my dear Miss, when do you suppose I go home?"

NO GOOD.—Impecunious Southerner—Say, Mister, your sign says that you advance money on titles.

New York land agent—Certainly sir; where is your land situated?

"Land be blowed! My title is General Buford St. Clair. How much do you loan on that sort of a title?"

NEIGHBOR—What made your little brother squeel so loud this morning?

Boy—Pa made him squeal that way so the neighbors would believe we had killed a pig.

STUCK ON NERO.—The special officer was called upon the other day to separate a couple of men who were threatening to come to blows. One of them was an old man, and, after he had been made to resume his coat, vest, comforter, cap and mittens, all of which he had doffed for the encounter, he explained:

"Darndest set of people around here I ever saw! I got to thinking about Nero as I waited for the train, and it struck me that I had forgotten his age. I asked about twenty people, but no one could tell. When I asked that old stub-nose over there he said he'd knock my head off if I didn't canter."

"Well, why didn't you go away?"

"I was going to, but he acted so mighty cranky I made up my mind to drub him. A man who can't answer a civil question ought to be drubbed."

"Well, don't raise any further fuss."

"I won't if I can help it, but I'm going to find out how old Nero was when he died, and if anybody sasses me I shall be right on deck. I'm 65 years old, but I'll swan to goshen if I take sass!"

MISS CLARA—Is that a new ring you have on, Ethel? It strikes me I have seen it before.

Miss Ethel, blushing—Yes, Clara; young Mr. Paperwate presented it to me last night. I have accepted him.

"Oh, indeed! I'm so glad. Accept my best wishes. I thought that ring looked strangely familiar."

GREAT CAPACITY.—Mrs. Hobson—Your husband is very fond of fox hunting, is he not, Mrs. Vancouver?

Mrs. Vancouver—Yes, indeed; very.

"How many bars can he take?"

"I don't know exactly, but I have heard it said that his capacity at bars is very great."

From Republican Headquarters.

MORAVIA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. WOODWARD: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor *Republican.* At all druggists. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

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PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa. Scholarship and position, $50. Write for circular.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

HOW TO AVOID IT.—Jones—It beats the world how everything is adulterated. I bought some sugar last night, and I find that it is one third sand.

Smith—Well, that may be, but everything isn't adulterated. I bought a barrel of sand this morning, and I'll be hanged if it had a particle of sugar in it. If you wish to avoid adulterations, buy sand, Mr. Jones; buy sand.

MOTHER—Goodness me! Is that Irene at the piano?

Little son—Yes, ma.

"Well, go ask her what she is doing. If she is practicing, she can keep on until the hour is up; but if she is playing, tell her to stop."

THE FIRST STEP.—Snaggs—I see a Chicago minister preached last Sunday on "What can I do to be saved?"

Jaggs—Seems to me one of the first moves would be to get out of Chicago.

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For years at irregular intervals in all seasons, I suffered the intolerable burning and itching of blood poisoning by ivy. It would break out on my legs, in my throat and eyes. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, with no thought of it as a special remedy for ivy poisoning, but it has effected a permanent and thorough cure." CALVIN T. SHUTE, Wentworth, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Smith— "I know 'tis a sin to,
But I'm bent on the notion,
I'll throw myself into
The deep, briny ocean."

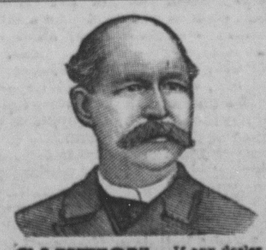
Brown—"Fie, fie, my good friend, don't give way to your ailments so easily, and settle down into such gloom and despondency. There's no excuse for such conduct, when it's a well-known fact that all your bad feelings, terrible headaches, poor appetite, sense of fatigue, and lassitude, low-spirits, and hypochondriacal condition are due to torpid liver and consequent indigestion, and debility, which will all give way and disappear, as the dew before the morning sun, if you but make use of that world-famed anti-bilious, tonic medicine known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is **guaranteed** to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. It cured me when I was in a much worse condition than you are, and if you will only try it, you will soon be singing—

"But my spirit shall wander
Through gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids
It shall, by the Powers!"

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.



CAUTION

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his $5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. $4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. $3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. $2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. $2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

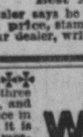
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like



Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper

$300 REWARD

Magazine three months. It is nicely printed on green laid paper elegantly illustrated and fashion. Every number contains one complete romance, original short stories by the best authors, fashion plates, latest fashion notes, etc. All girls should be interested by April 1st when contest closes. Names and addresses of winners will appear in May number. Write one will receive $300, the third $25, the next $15, the next 10 $3 each, the next fifty $1 each. Competitors must send 20 cts. for which they will receive The Young Ladies' Journal and Queen as a magazine of literature, fashion, and get the first prize. If you do not receive the first paper you have 10 days to notify us of the offer. Stamps taken same as cash. Address The Young Ladies Magazine, Kansas City, Mo. (National Bank.)

FOR A LOST GIRL.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APRIL 11.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Grain fields in Nittany valley, are said to look promising.

——We are now in the transition state from snow ball to base ball.

——Bartholomew is making preparation to erect a new grain house.

——All kinds of business is stagnant in the Clearfield region. Other parts of the state make similar complaints.

——Mr. Campbell, late miller for Kurtz & Son, has obtained a situation in a St. Louis mill, whither he went last week. Success to him.

——Mrs. Will Kurtz reports having 16 inches of snow in Somerset county last Saturday. We had 1½ inches in this section at same time.

——The mild weather of last week has tended to start vegetation and the grain fields throughout the county have an improved appearance.

——Will Swab informs us he has orders for 30 of his new patent cornplanters, now being built at Buck's machine shops, Bellefonte.

——James A. Keller, of near this town, had a valuable mare die a few days ago. This is the third of his horses that has died within a year. Really, at this rate, farming does not pay.

——All the houses in Centre Hall are occupied, a number of new families having come to town—one dwelling has two claimants, with one to stay and the other to be left, after a legal hearing.

——Isreal Rachau of the n. prct. of Gregg and one of its best Democrats and most intelligent citizens, gave the Reporter a call. He tells us the grain fields in that section of Brushvalley look well.

——Wheat in the burned mill cellar and outside the walls, which had been scorched by the fire, has sprouted quite freely and is larger and looks healthier than the grain in the fields sown last fall.

——The Committee on permanent certificates will meet in the High School room, Bellefonte, April 19 and 20, 1889, to examine applicants. An examination for professional certificates will be held at same time and place.

——Tinker Reesman and soldier Brisbin are having a lively race and chase for the Centre Hall p. o. When Harrison gets through starting up the shut down shops and mills he will settle this little trouble too.

——Johnny, a little son of Jerry Miller, of this place, had a serious mishap last Thursday. In attempting to climb on a wagon, the horse started causing the boy to loose his balance, he fell to the ground breaking his collar bone.

——Rev. S. L. Stiver is writing some forcible articles against the liquor traffic and license, in the Macoupin County, Ill., Advance. Mr Stiver wields an able pen and is doing the cause of prohibition much good in Illinois. He is a native of Potter township.

——Easter comes in late this year. But it will get there, you bet, for the hens are laying an unusual supply of eggs for the occasion, and thousands will be broken over the festivity, especially by the juveniles, some of whom may find themselves juven*ills*—eggs-actly.

——Kurtz & Son have made arrangements for the erection of a new mill on the foundations of the one recently burned. The mill will manufacture all grades of corn meal and feed, and the best grades of flour will be kept to supply customers, and all kinds of grain bought and sold.

——Several lumbermen from Spring Mills, bought Squire Rockey's and Dr. Hubler's woodland situated in Logan twp., north of the public road, and west of Samuel Ilgen's domain. A new mill will be in operation before another week is past. They are a lively set of workmen, says the Sugar Valley *Journal*.

——Yony Deininger expresses himself satisfied with his removal to his new house at the station. Yony very properly laments that the enemies of improvement have been the cause of several building projects being defeated in that end of town. Yony must console himself with the common saying that all towns are afflicted with cusses who stand in the way of all that's good.

——Mrs. Mulberger, mother-in-law of Jackson Bush, died at the home of the latter, on Kurtz's farm, near Centre Hall, aged 81 years. Mr. Bush moved on the place only on Tuesday 2, and the day being damp and disagreeable and having been unwell, her illness was increased by the exposure of moving. Her remains were taken to the Tusseyville cemetery, on Tuesday morning, for burial.

Two of Mr. Bush's sons have been quite ill of pneumonia, no doubt brought on by the inclement weather of the day of moving.

——An unusual hearing will be had before Esq. Linn, at Bellefonte, to-day. Two of our citizens, Dr. Emerick and Mr. Kennedy, claim to have leased the Witmer homestead for the present year, from the owner, Mr. Smith. Dr. Emerick bases his right upon a regularly written lease and the legal notice served upon the other party in December, by the owner, to quit. Mr. Kennedy bases his right upon a verbal understanding previous to receiving the notice to quit. Mr. Smith denies there was such an understanding. Both Emerick and Kennedy, occupied the house, on different sides during the past year.

A Bellefonte Man Held by the Cubans 27 Years.

WAS TAKEN PRISONER AND SOLD TO A CUBAN FARMER—MEETING OF MOTHER AND SON.

The meeting of Joseph Wesley Witten and his mother, now Mrs. Edward Stoner, after twenty seven years' absence, in which she believed him to have been dead for a quarter of a century and the incidents occuring between their previous parting and last union, seem like a page from fiction.

Wesley and his brother went to the war. The latter was killed on the field. The former was soon afterwards reported as having met the same fate. His comrades of Company C. Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers also mourned him as dead. But Wesley did not die. He recovered from an ugly wound, rejoined his command and near the end of the war was taken prisoner. His comrades regarded him as one of the victims of Andersonville. But his fate for many years was more than death. He was sold to a Cuban planter, where he suffered terrible hardships that few could endure and survive. He and all the other slaves were compelled to work without clothes, with balls and chains on their feet, were given inhuman tasks to perform, and at the least provocation the poor slaves were lashed from head to foot until the blood trickled to the ground. Then, to add gall to the bitterness, they were dipped into the strongest brine that could be made. This was done so that insects would not deposit eggs into the sore places cut into the skin by the cowhide lash. Witten wished he was dead, or that they would kill him, but fate preserved him to see his mother again. One day he succeeded in engaging in conversation the captain of a vessel plying between Philadelphia and the West Indies, to whom he told his story. The latter aided him to make his escape and brought him back to the United States. It was so many years since the war, and Wesley naturally concluded she was dead. But he worked his way to Millerstown, Perry county, where he was born, until one day he wrote to some person at Bellefonte and through George Williams, of the Bush House, learned that his mother was still in the land of the living, was married again and to Edward Stoner, and lived at Pleasant Gap.

When his old mother learned of her son's whereabouts, motherly feeling defied age and infirmities. She went on the instant down to Perry county, where there was such a meeting as is not often witnessed on this earth. Those hallowed occasions are mostly reserved for the angel throng.

Arbor Day.

Governor Beaver has issued a proclamation designating Friday, April 26, as Arbor Day. In the course of his proclamation the Governor says: "The planting of trees and shrubbery in our public school grounds and along our highways is earnestly recommended to our people. The subject of tree planting, however, has become so important in many ways that the Executive feels compelled to give wider scope, if possible, to the observance of Arbor Day than is hereinbefore indicated. Public parks are being provided for in several of our cities and towns, through private munificence and public enterprise. In what way can the individual citizen of these several cities and towns better show his appreciation of and gratitude for the benefactions than by planting trees, which shall not only manifest his appreciation, but at the same time deepen the interest of himself and his family in a work which is so essentially for the public good?"

"What better rallying point for the family in a public park than the tree of their own planting and nurture? What more beautiful tribute to the men who have so nobly provided for the health and happiness of future generations than such a mark of grateful appreciation on the part of the people of the several communities benefited? The places for such tree planting could be designated by the authorities in charge and the results could not but be in many ways beneficial."

Stripe, Plaid, Checks and plain Dress Goods, *Garman's.*

Death of Mrs. Woodring.

The wife of ex-sheriff Woodring died at Bellefonte, on Monday night. She is the mother of five children, three boys and two girls. There were eight children in all, but two daughters and one son have preceeded her into the Heavenly home.

The maiden name of deceased was Margaret Catherine Huey. She was born in this county forty-eight years ago, near Pine Grove Mills. She leaves three sisters, Mrs. D. F. Fortney and Mrs. Cyrus Strickland, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Williamson of Milroy. Mr. Woodring, the bereaved husband, has our deepest sympathy in this affliction.

Seersucker Ginghams and Percales *Garman's.*

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles

The Stone Mill Store.

Mr. Kerlin has returned from the city with a solid stock of general merchandise, such as will meet the wants of the farming community and all others. All the late styles of dress goods, notions, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, etc., will be found at the old Stone Mill stand, equal in variety and quality to any store in the valley, and at prices that are fair to buyer and seller. You can get a bargain any time at Kerlin's store, and the highest market price for produce.

Fancy Easter Baskets. *Garman's.*
15 cent Balbrigan Hose, for Ladies. *Garman's.*

Death of Col. Jas. Gilliland.

Col. James Gilliland, known to most of the citizens of our county, died at his home, in Maryland, April 1, aged 85 years. He was a brother of Hon. S. Gilliland, of Oak Hall, and was prominent in politics and business when a resident of our county, years ago.

Silk Umbrellas. *Garman's.*

——Horse collars from $1 up at Boozers.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——We will venture to say, spring is here.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Grain looks fine in Sugar Valley, says the *Journal*.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

Post Office Lightning.

The first Harrison lightning has struck Centre county—L. S. Bricker has been appointed post master at Boalsburg; S. R. Pimple, Port Matilda; J. G. Yarnell, Snowshoe; J. D. Long, Spring Mills. Next.

Local Briefs.

Lace Curtains and Scrims. *Garman's.*

——Eggs are 12, butter 20, lard 8 and 9.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Boozer received a new assortment of horse collars, price from $1 up.

——U. D. Osman, left on Tuesday for a prolonged visit to the west.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Buy New Goods and save 25 per ct., at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——Kurtz & Son advertise a letting, in another colum, for a new mill building.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——The buds are springing, the birds are singing and the bees are humming.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——J. B. Linn, esq., will deliver the next memorial address at Mifflinburg.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Potatoes, this spring, are selling at 25 and 30 cents per bushel in the valley.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe,

——For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——James Stahl was unlucky the other day, in the loss of a yearling colt which hung itself.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Dress Ginghams 9½ cents, and best Apron Ginghams 6½ to 8½ cts., at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

——Mr. Al. Walter, of Millheim is again able to be out—after an illness of several weeks.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——If you intend to build, write to Union Roofing Co., Tyrone, Pa., for prices of slate and metal roofing—see ad.

——A little daughter of Perry Breon, two miles east of this place, died of diptheria on Wednesday.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte, largest stock in town.

—— Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——Bellefonte business men complain of duller times than ever before experienced.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——New Spring styles Dress Goods, Notions, Groceries, Shoes and Hats, at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

——Doctors Jacobs and Emerick report considerable sickness within their fields of practice.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——George Royer and family, who moved to Bellefonte about a year ago, have returned to Millheim.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county an cannot be undersold by any competitor

——'Tis queer that as soon as the trees begin to leave we begin to have shade and when the trees are away we have no shade.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——Unless one is hired to attend to mind another's business, it will be found most profitable to attend to his own business.

——Call on Bushman & Kreamer and inspect their stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, spectacles and Elgin watches from $8 up.

——Zeb. Krise and wife were visiting in this place last week. Also one of Rebersburg's handsome young men, Wallace Miller.

— Our first invoice of boy's and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, will be opened Saturday March 16.
MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte

——Peter Hoffer has left his mountain farm and made his home at Centre Hall—which adds one more excellent citizen to our town.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

——The wheat market is not improving—prices in the valley are 93 to 95. Oats 30, corn 41. The eastern wheat market runs from 92 to $1. Oats 31, corn 41.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, largest stock of spring suits in the county.

——Adjutant-General Hastings has secured transportation for the entire national guard to attend the centennial celebration in New York on the 30 of April.

——Snyder Sisters have gone to New York, and will return with a large line of millinery. Grand Opening, Saturday April 20th. We invite citizens of Bellefonte, and Centre county to call and look at goods.
SNYDER SISTERS,
11ap1t Bellefonte.

——George Reish, of Union county, sold a tract of timberland situated in the Brush Valley Narrows to Meyer & Huyett, of Centre Hall, for $6,500, which he bought less than a year ago for $5,000, by which he realized $1,500 profit. Our landlord may be a big lumberman yet, and tries to Huyett to the line.

—What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

Aaronsburg.

Willis Musser purchased S. H. Diehl's horse and now drives a pair of horses in his creamery wagon.

A fire broke out in the mountain south west of the Coburn distillery, and all the cord wood chopped and ranked for use in the distillery has burned.

Mr. Sladle, the new mail contractor, was around trying to sub-contract, but learned that suckers will not bite, and that there are no candidates for the poor-house in these parts.

It is currently reported that Jesse Wert has taken unto himself a wife. Well, Jesse is a good fellow and deserving of a good wife, and we wish him joy.

Rev. Deitzler and wife went to Annville and were obliged to leave their children here, both of whom have taken scarlet rash.

Spring Mills.

Mr. Ed. Jordan, of Williamsport, spent a few days with his parents this week.

Mrs J. F Rearick returned home last Saturday after an extended trip to New York city.

Augustus Kennelley left on Tuesday morning for New Berlin, where he will enter the Evangelical college to study for the ministry. George W. Mark, of Penn Hall accompanies him.

W. A. Brown has returned home from South Carolina, but expects to go back in a few days.

The select schools for the first term of the summer season will open on the 15th.

The Great Dakota Fire.

Huron, S. D, April 4, 1889.

ED. REPORTER:—I will give you an account of the terrible fire that swept over the prairie on April 2nd. The fire was driven by a wind that blew from the north-west, at the rate of 65 miles per hour. The fire started about seven miles south-west of Huron. I started for an old straw stack that had been burning for a few days. The sand and ashes were so thick in the air that a person could not see the distance of ten feet. Those who were entirely burned out are: Daniel Hall, Catharine Taylor, Joshua Jaminson, J. R. and Eugene Baldwin, Jesse Bartlow and John McArter. Barns were destroyed for Thomas Harvey, V. B. Davis and J. C. Robins. In Hand county there were four persons burned to death and Miss Anna Sweeney lost her life by the fire, near Highmore.

Here in Dakota each farmer should own a whole section of land and build in the centre and have it all broken to prevent fire running almost every place. This is all for this time.

Respectfully Yours,
E. W. JAMINSON.

——Springlets: Byron Garis took up more room on the street than any other man, he rolled a little building up town and on to Church st.

People are busy cleaning up yards and digging garden.

The flitting agony is over and if stove pipe are all fitted then the swearing is over too.

Rebersburg's new creamery went into operation this week; it is a branch of the Spring Mills creamery.

—Items of Interest: M'Feely's have the job for a new roller mill at Coburn for Moyer & Motz.

Mrs. John Ilgen, an aged lady, formerly of Gregg, died in Sugar valley on 9.

The mountains in parts of the eastern end of our valley are on fire.

White Goods and Embroideries. *Garman's.*

Howard Condo moved from Rebersburg to Cambria county.

A lumberman named Schlifer had an arm broken at Paddy mountain.

——See Fauble's new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Thad. Stover of Haines had a cow die from eating poisonous weeds.

Lace Curtains $1 per pair. *Garman's.*

David Neese at Penns creek had a surprise birth day party set up on him by his neighbors, 'tother day.

Curtain Poles, Chains, Hooks, Pins, &c. *Garman's.*

——A. C. Mingle keeps leading in the shoe business at Bellefonte. Honest goods always take the lead—and these two points make Mingle's store the leader. Boots, shoes, gaiters, rubbers, anything needed by men, women, or children, in every variety, at Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff house block.

——Last Saturday ushered itself in under a snow squall, followed by the usual supply of slush and mud. These weather regulations go on as of old—there is not going to be sunshine every day, nor gloom in the atmosphere day and night. Nature loves variety and keeps supplying it right along.

——Get your boy a nice suit at Lewins and save a couple of dollars thereby. The largest and best assortment of spring suits, latest styles ever brot to Bellefonte. Lewins leads in ready-made clothing for men and boys.

——The Tyrone *Herald* says that Miss Lizzie Parks, of that place, has just had a sixty pound tumor successfully removed from her person by Dr. Goodel, of the Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia. She is able to be about the house, and excepting that she is very weak, feels quite well.

——Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

——The Pennsylvania railroad will hereafter carry parties of ten or more persons on one ticket at the rate of two cents per mile per head over the entire system of the road east of Pittsburg and Erie. The rate is the same as that allowed to theatrical troupes.

General Passenger Agent Wood, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has issued a notice that the special rate two cents per mile allowed a party of ten or more persons when traveling on one ticket, had been withdrawn. The rate has only been in effect about two weeks.

When the rate was issued it was a question whether it was a violation of the law or not. The commission has apparently decided that it is.

——A new store will be opened in Bellefonte, Pa. April 6th in the rooms formerly occupied by Miss Alpha Corman. It will be known as the Cash Bazaar. The proprietor Prof. Wm. Meyer who is well known in the county will be glad to see his many friends, and will carry a fine line of Notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and Ladies furnishing goods. Don't forget the opening on Saturday.

——Men's, boy's, and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia. Full line of Shirt Waists.
MONTGOMERY & Co.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND

—A-T T-H-E—

Rochester Clothing House.

:-O-:

A Handsome line of Men's Sacks and Cutaway Suits.
—O—
Children's Suits of all kinds and prices.
—O—
The finest line of Pants ever shown in the County.
—O—
All the Latest Styles and Shapes of Hats.
—O—
The finest selection of Neck Wear in the County.
—O—
Percal and White Shirts by the hundreds.
—O—
The most complete line of Furnishing Goods that you have ever seen.
—O—
The greatest value for the least money.
—O—
The very finest makes and fits of Clothing.
—O—
The best equipped clothing store in Central Penn'a.
—O—
That if what you buy from us don't suit you when taken home, if returned, money will be cheerfully refunded.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

:-O-:

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

REYNOLD'S NEW BANK BUILDING, BELLEFONTE.

——C. P. Long, merchant, of Spring Mills, has left for Philadelphia to purchase a new stock of Spring and Summer goods, which he intends shall be the largest, best and cheapest in the valley. Charley never does things by halves, as you will see when his goods arrive, next week.

— Call and see our fine line of Davis and New Home sewing machines which we are selling at very low prices. Call and see our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

——FRESH COW for sale, with 3rd calf, at D. P. Housers, 3½ miles west of Centre Hall. L. H. KREBS.

Lace Curtains, a Beauty, at $1,35, at Garman's.

9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22, 28 *cents dress Gingham,* *Garman's.*

TELEGRAPHY
THOROUGHLY TAUGHT TO
YOUNG MEN
ADDRESS
SHERMAN TELEGRAPH Co
CIRCULARS FREE OBERLIN OHIO SITUATIONS GUARANTEED

Notice.

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note, given by me to Elmira Showers, for $80 or $90, dated last September,—not having received value for same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.
4ap3t WM. GROSSMAN.

NOTICE: All persons indebted to the late firm of Bushman & Kreamer will please settle up within a reasonable time on account of the dissolution of firm.
3t16 G. W. BUSHMAN.

LETTING for Mill Building and Engine House: Bids will be received up to Friday noon, April 19, for the erection of a mill building and engine house at Centre Hall station. For specifications call upon KURTZ & SON.

EXTRA OFFER

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.